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What's a Capon and Why

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By GEORGE BEUOY

PRICE 50 CENTS

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A $10,000.00 Chicken Ranch
Dingley Dell Farm

The home of the Celebrated Dingley Dell Strain of Barred Plymouth Rock chickens, the greatest laying strain on earth.

Birds bred and raised on the Dingley Dell Farm have won more premiums at the really great poultry shows of the Central West than those from any other one strain. The season of 1910 to 14 Mr. Beuoy exhibited at the Kansas State Show, winning four first prizes and many minor places; next he shipped an entirely different pen of birds to the Big Four State Intermountain Show at Ogden, Utah, where thirteen thousand people paid admission the first day of the show, winning first, second and third pullet, besides prizes on pen and cockerel. A truly great performance, considering the fifteen hundred mile ship and the hot competition. Following these great shows Mr. Beuoy showed next at the Missouri State Show at Kansas City, and then at Independence, Kan., where he made a clean sweep of all the first prizes in a large class of birds, closing the season at Topeka, Kan., at the National Barred Rock Show where his winning cockerel was the center of attraction. Few, if any, breeders of Barred Rocks can show as good a record in as many real large shows in as widely separated sections as that established by Mr. Beuoy. His winning record of thirty-nine first prizes in the seasons just past is a record by itself, to say nothing of the specials and minor places that his birds have won.

The Dingley Dell Farm contains one hundred and sixty acres devoted exclusively to raising the best farm chickens on earth. Over two miles of chicken tight fence used in making the yards for the special mating. Exhibition, quality, small, special matings, the rule; only two hundred females kept to use as breeders, and our entire time is devoted to them. The Dingley Dell Farm has been called the ten thousand dollar chicken ranch; in reality it represents a much larger investment. The Dingley Dell Barred Plymouth Rocks are the Bred-to-Lay strain, with the winning habit bred in.

Cockerels, hens and pullets for sale at all times. Show birds, fit to win in any company, a specialty. Good breeding females at two dollars each and up, depending on the individual quality. Cockerels are three dollars each and up. We cannot afford to sell the pick of the cockerels for less, as CAPONS sold in bunches on the open market AVERAGE US THREE DOLLARS each. Only the best cockerels are kept for breeders. We must have as much for them as they would bring as Capons.

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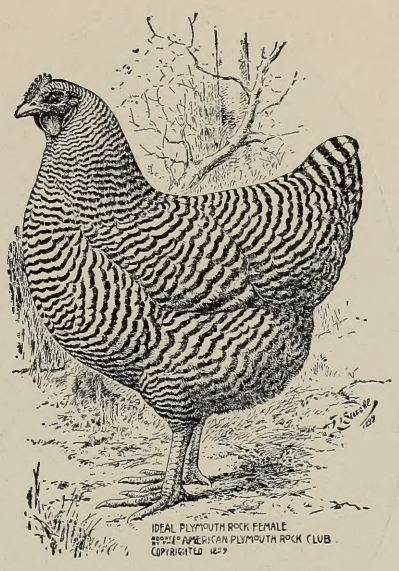
JUN 18 1914



An Ideal Barred Plymouth Rock Pullet—the Kind Found on the Dingley Dell Farm, Cedar Vale, Kansas.

Price of Setting Eggs

We will have but one grade of eggs to sell for setting purposes this season—the best; these will be from our special exhibition matings, from our bred-to-lay prize winning blood. We are going to sell these eggs at five dollars per setting; two settings for nine dollars; 14 eggs to the setting.

GUARANTEE—We guarantee the eggs to be strictly fresh, nice smooth eggs, from special mated prize winning stock. Should you fail to hatch as many as nine chicks from each setting purchased of us we will replace the setting at one-half price. Satisfaction guaranteed or your money back. Please do not send personal checks, as we have to pay exchange on them. Remit by Bank Draft, Postoffice Money Order or Express Order. Make them payable to

GEORGE BEUOY, Cedar Vale, Kan.

Life member of American Poultry Association.
Member American Plymouth Rock Club.

VERY SUCCESSFUL; LOST ONLY ONE OUT OF EIGHTY

Chehalis, Wash., November 4th, 1913.

Mr. George Beuoy, Cedar Vale, Kansas.

Dear Sir:—As per your offer in "What's a Capon, and Why?" I am enclosing a stamp for reply. Have been very successful with the No. 10 set of tools bought of you, and have 80 capons, with more to operate on. Have only lost one, and that from crowding at night. Thanking you in advance for the favor, I beg to remain, sincerely yours,

H. T. CLIPPINGER, 1555 Market St.

GEORGE BEUOY

Pronounced like it was spelled, Bowie, you can remember it by just thinking of a BOWIE-knife, leave the knife off and you have it. In fact the Bowie-knife was first invented and used by Mr. Beuoy's great uncle who met his death side by side with Davy Crockett, at "The Almo" with his favorite weapon in his hand and a pile of Mexicans in front of him.

George Beuoy is often referred toas the CAPON KING. His lectures with the Missouri State Poultry Board under the management of T. E. Quisenberry have made him well known in that state. During the fall of 1913 and the first few months of 1914 Mr. Beuoy has lectured and demonstrated at and judged poultry shows, besides many lectures at agriculture colleges and state normal schools. He has also made extended lecture trips in many states with special agriculture trains and many of the readers will recognize him from the picture above. He has lectured to at least 100,000 people within the last six months.

Mr. Beuoy has spent a life time raising chickens, is a breeder of note, has exhibited his Barred Plymouth Rock chickens at all of the large shows of the central west for many years and has won his full share of honors. Mr. Beuoy owns and operates the Dingley Dell Farm an exclusive chicken ranch of 160 acres five miles south of Cedar Vale, Kan., R. R. No. 3: and it is here that he has equipped with the very latest and best machinery a real FARM FACTORY for making the George Beuoy Capon Tool. "FIFTY YEARS IN ADVANCE."

TESTED, AUTOMATIC, SAFE, GUARANTEED

MRS. GEORGE BEUOY

The little lady that has made the Dingley Dell Barred Plymouth Rock chickens famous. She is the one that really raised the chicks; she set the hens and tended to the little ones. With the help of father Capon she has produced many state show winners in the last six years.

Note the hat. The trimming is made of Barred Plymouth Rock feathers plucked from state show winning pullets, bred. raised and exhibited by Mrs. Beuoy.

If you want to know anything about Barred Plymouth Rock chickens write her, she has, and is making a success of the poultry business. Mrs. Beuoy is an expert caponizer and will take pleasure in explaining any doubtful points to the ladies.

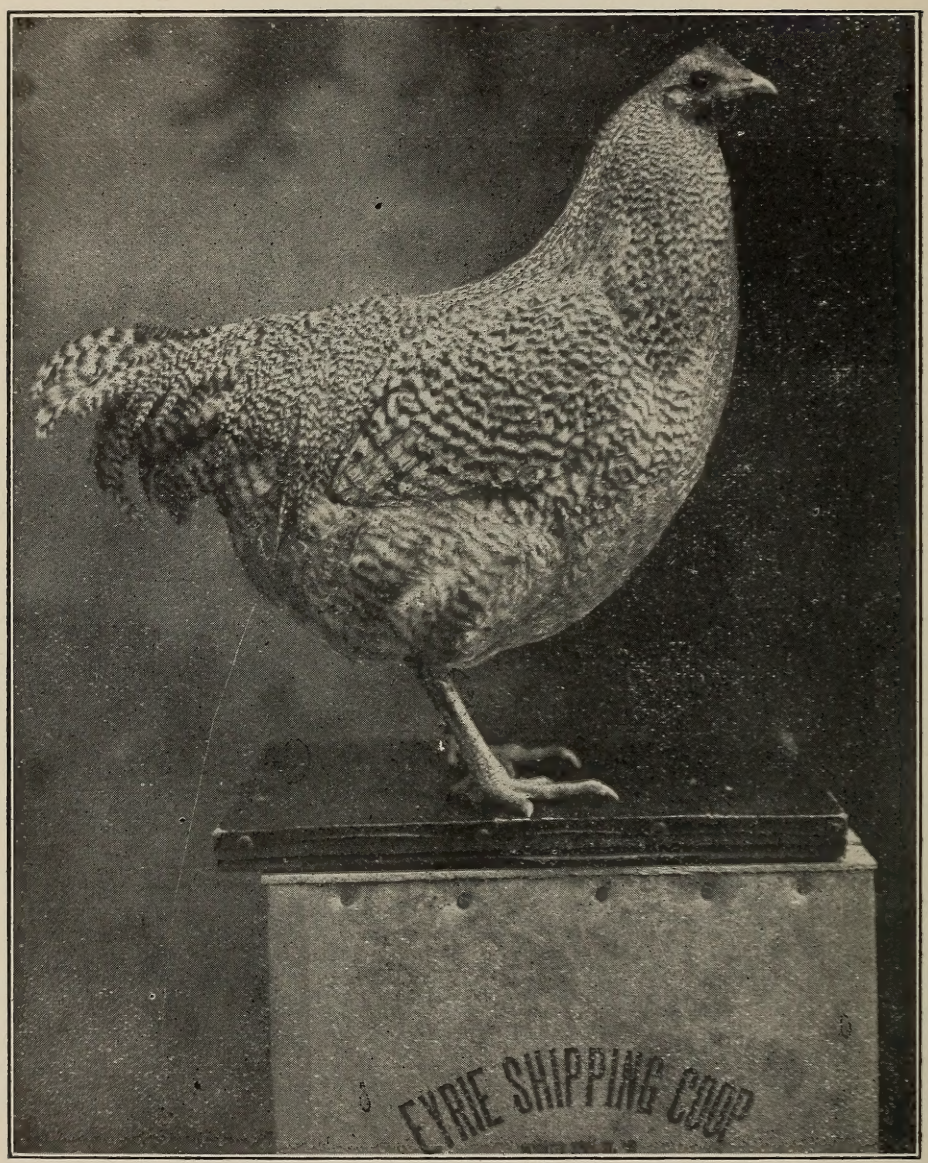
SHIPPED CAPONS TO RICHARD BUTLER PRODUCE CO., KANSAS CITY

Cleo, Okla., May, 1913.

Mr. George Beuoy, Cedar Vale, Kansas.

Dear Sir:—I enclose P. O. money order for another No. 10 set of Capon Tools. This set is for a neighbor, and very prominent poultry people in this section.

I shipped my capons to the Richard Butler Produce Co., as you advised, and got 18 cents per pound, which was a good price, as not quite half of them were good capons. It surely made the people sit up and take notice. My capons are the latest sensation. Have sold several small ones to be used as mothers for little chicks. I remain, MRS. W. M. WYMAN, R. R. No. 1.



12 Lbs. KING CAPON. 12 Lbs.

Photo by Deering from Live Capon. Note the Small Head, Absence of Comb, Heavy Body and Meek Appearance, not Found in the Entire Male Bird.

What's a Capon and Why

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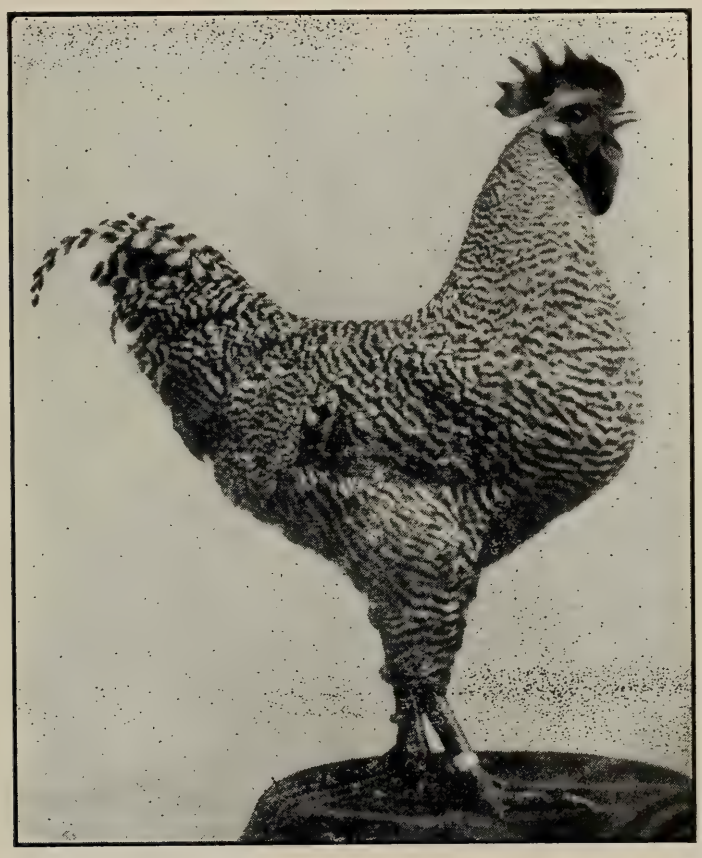
A capon is an unsexed male bird. They are not hatched that way. To become a capon a young male bird must be operated on in much the same manner as any other male animal intended for eating purposes. The operation correctly performed, the capon grows to twice the size he would, had he been left entire. His flesh is the juiciest, sweetest and most



A Rooster. Note the Slim Body, Heavy Comb and "Elecky" Appearance not Found in the Capon.

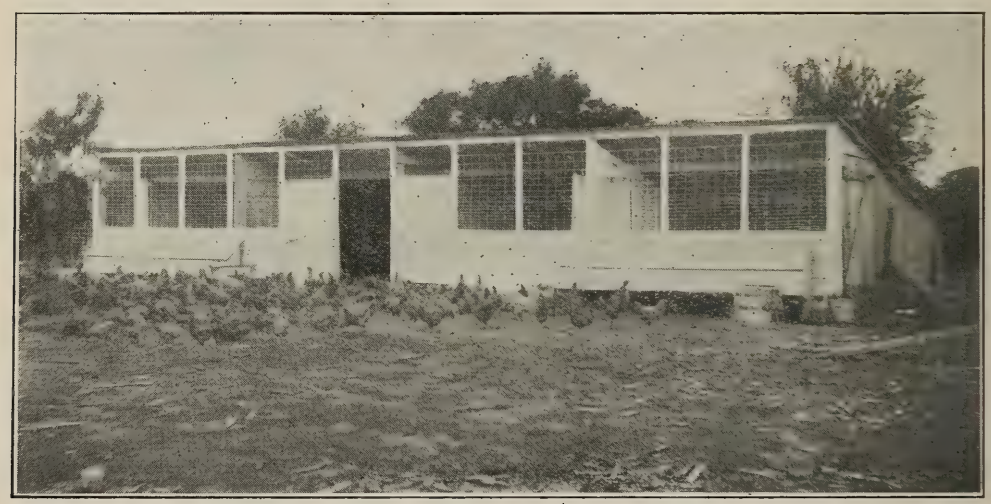
tender of any known meat, selling for much more per pound than any other kind of fowl. In fact, the capon has become a modern necessity. Formerly capon was the most expensive luxury to be had. Capon in the olden times was the crowning event in the feast of the ancient kings and queens. Capons are still the greatest delicacy that can be placed before the particular epicure. Their rich, wholesome, tender flesh contains

the life-giving, brain-forming, strength-poducing food that is required by the high strung workingman of modern times, be his work indoors or out.

Up to the present time "Capons" have been enjoyed only by the wealthy and well-to-do classes, with the possible exception, perhaps, of a very few expert poultrymen that had mastered the art and learned to perform the operation with the old style tools. Modern invention and ingenuity have placed the capon within the reach of every one with energy and ambition enough to feed and care for a chicken. In order to have some capons, all that is necessary is to remove the young cockerel's reproducing organs. These organs are not exposed on the outside of the body as they are in the larger animals, but are carried on the inside. You will find them just under the backbone, one on each side, and in line between the last two ribs.

In order to remove these organs it is absolutely necessary to use some kind of instrument. The success of the operation will depend upon the character of the tools used.

It is a fact that capons should be found in every section where chickens are raised the world over. Yet there are a



A Scene on the Dingley Dell Farm, Cedar Vale, Kansas. An Open Front House, the Best Type for Housing Any Kind of Chickens, Especially "Capons." This House Has Four Rooms, is Fifty Feet Long and Sixteen Feet Deep. Note the Nest Boxes on Outside, Dog and Hog Proof.

great many people in America that have never heard of a capon. Surely there must be some good reason why poultry raisers have not made more capons. By all the laws of common sense they should be as popular in the poultry yards as steers are in the cattle lots. The demand for capon is just as great as it is for steers. Capon command much the higher price per pound on the open market, and the supply has never as yet been sufficient to meet the requirements. Why, then, has not caponizing become more general? Simply "because" with the old-style tools there were too many "slips." Very

few birds are killed, or even hurt, by the operation. Unless you attempt to use some sort of sharp-edged clipping testicle remover, which is very dangerous. The real discouraging feature heretofore has been due to the large amount of "slips" that would develop from each bunch operated on.

"A slip" is no good. He is the scoundrel that has kept the profitable, kind-hearted capon from becoming the most popular bird that the world has ever known. The slip himself cannot be personally blamed for this. The fact is, he no doubt would much prefer to be a capon and in due time enter into his proper place in high society. The slip, however, has to be content with a place midway between the capon and the old rooster. Bringing on the market a few cents per pound more than his daddy, the old rooster, and much less than his kind-hearted brother, the capon. A slip is caused by an imperfect operation, due principally to a wrongly constructed tool. In making a capon the parts to be removed are very soft and tender, almost like jelly, and attached to the bird with cords and membranes. Much the same as in other animals, except that the organs are inside the bird's body. The nature of the fowl is such that the smallest particle of these organs, cords or adhering membranes left in the bird will result in nature trying to grow a new organ. With the old-style tools it is almost impossible to remove them entire. In fifty to sixty per cent of the cases enough is usually left to cause nature to try to replace them, resulting in the discouraging, unprofitable slip. Hence the shortage in the world's supply of capons. Of course there are some exceptions; certain sections of the country near the large critical markets, where capons command forty to fifty cents per pound, have stuck to the problem on account of the unusual large profits that were to be made from capons. Certain individuals, after much practice and many expensive experiences, have mastered the art with the old style tools, until they were able to get a fairly large per cent of capons.

These men have made a business of caponizing for the community, charging so much per bird operated on for their services. Wherever one of these experts is available the capon industry has developed to large proportions.

In summing up the facts it at once becomes apparent that capons are very profitable and much to be desired. The real reason they are not more generally found in this country is the lack of a set of instruments that the ordinary person can use successfully without special training.

Within the last six months of 1911 such tools have been perfected and patented. Personally I have tried out these tools and know that they are all that is claimed for them. These tools were originally invented and patents obtained or applied for by George Beuoy. These tools work practically automatically and very little skill is required to make a capon with them. Rightly used a slip is impossible. Once

tried you will never be without capons—they are the greatest eating to be had. That is what we have always thought, but after we had the pleasure of reading the following letter we knew it to be a fact. Surely no higher authority than the president of the American Poultry Association need be cited on this point:

Topeka, Kan., Dec. 24, 1909.

Dear Mr. Beuoy, Cedar Vale, Kan.

Dear Mr. Beuoy:—I cannot begin to express the thanks of myself and family for the magnificent capon you sent us. He arrived in the afternoon, and when I get home I found my little boys had him out playing with him and they thought that he was about big enough to make a horse. I have to leave this afternoon, and I just could not bear the thought of leaving without tasting some of that juicy bird. So last night I killed and dressed him and today we had him good and brown. Now I am not flattering you when I say that I have eaten pheasant, ducks, geese and chickens cooked by some of the most expert chefs in America, but I never ate anything equal to that capon. I really dread to leave home this afternoon, for two reasons: First, I fear the entire family have eaten so much capon that they will likely get down. Second, I would like to be here for another fine lunch off of that capon served cold. There were twelve of us ate a magnificent meal today. Now, this is counting in my family and visitors that we invited in to partake of the feast, and still there was some to spare. We did not quite get twelve baskets full of fragments, but they have plenty left for supper and I am going away in a short time and will miss finishing the treat. You know how the women appreciate something nice for the table; well, my wife was certainly happy to get that fine capon, and she joins me in expressing our thanks. Mr. Beuoy, I do not know how I can ever pay you for your kindness in this matter, and I hope when I see you at Wichita (at the State Poultry Show) I will be able to make good with you in some way to show you that I appreciate your kindness far more than this letter begins to express.

Wishing you a merry Xmas and a happy New Year, I am,

Cordially yours,

REESE V. HICKS.

The above letter to Mr. Beuoy was written by Mr. Hicks, at that time president of The American Poultry Association and editor-in-chief of Poultry Culture. President Hicks voices the sentiments of every one that have tried capons. They are undoubtedly the best eating to be had. Under present conditions they are not an expensive luxury, but within the reach of everyone.

MADE 500 CAPONS, HAD FINE LUCK

Mulvane, Kans., Sept. 9th, 1913.

Mr. George Beuoy, Cedar Vale, Kans.

Dear Sir:—We received the No. 10 capon set O. K. and were pleased with it. We have operated on about five hundred (500) and had fine luck. The birds are doing fine.

Yours truly,

E. D. FISHER.

CHAPTER II.

CAPONS AS FOSTER MOTHERS

Did you ever see a capon with a brood of little chicks? No! Well, you have certainly missed something worth an effort to see, even though you never expect to raise a chicken as long as you live. It certainly is an interesting sight to see a capon performing the mother's duties. When it comes to taking real good, attentive, loving care of a brood of newly-hatched chicks the capon has the "old hen" beaten at every turn. In the first place, his plumage is much more abundant, the feathers are longer and softer and his spread of wing is much greater than Madam Hen; in fact, his accommodations are much more ample in every respect. The capon has a commanding cluck, cluck, that the little chicks seem to understand perfectly, and when

The Proof—A Capon and Chicks

Real photograph, without retouching in any way. Capons are the best means of raising little chicks that we have ever tried. On our large experiment farm we have raised from five to six hundred chicks each year for the last five years. These were hatched in incubators and given to capons to raise. They were taken right from the machine and given to the capons. The capons have raised to maturity over 85 per cent of all the chicks given to them, a feat that would hardly be possible with any style of brooder. A capon will cluck and hover the little chicks exactly the same as a hen. It requires very little training to have them do this.

the occasion demands he has the capacity to raise his voice so that the youngsters that have strayed some distance away may hear him and regain the brood in time to avoid danger. Best of all, the hawk does not fly that can take a chick from a good

Barred Plymouth Rock capon. On various occasions I have seen a capon with a brood of chicks take a running shot at a hawk, the big yellow kind, that was in the act of seizing a chick and knock the hawk as much as ten feet rolling on the ground. As the hawk regained his wings he lost no time in getting away, and no further trouble was experienced from that particular bird. Of course, it is understood that a capon does not set and hatch the eggs. But he will and does cluck and hover a motherless brood of chicks willingly and much better than the best of hens. All hens are not alike, some are better than others with chicks; capons are the same in that respect, some are better than others.

Rightly handled, we have never seen a capon that would refuse to mother a brood of newly-hatched chicks. In connection with the incubator, they have proved to be the best method of brooding the little chicks that we have ever tried. Always ready to take the little fluffy balls of down and care for them

CAPONS KEPT THE LITTLE TURKEYS DRY AND SAFE

Bristol Vermont, R. R. No. 3, Nov. 18th, 1913.

Mr. Geo. Beuoy, Cedar Vale, Kans.

Dear Sir:—I bought of you last year a No. 10 set of capon tools and my husband and I operated on some chickens and have some nice capons as result.

We hatched our TURKEY EGGS under hens and gave the poults to capons to raise. They took fine care of them. We did not have to worry at all when there was a hard rain. The capons kept our turkeys dry and safe.

We used the capons to mother our young chicks and rented out some capons for the same purpose.

Yours respectfully,

MRS. MAHLON PURINTON.

until they are matured birds, if not weaned from them sooner. Where it is advisable to change the father capon from a bunch of larger to smaller chicks, it is of course necessary to wean him from the larger ones. To accomplish this it is best to shut the capon up in rather a dark place, for three or four days, entirely away from the old brood. The younger chicks may then be placed under him some night and left the following day with him, after which he will usually take up with them and no further trouble be experienced. It is no trouble to start a capon with little chicks in the first place. They just naturally take to young chicks the same as a duck takes to water. It is important that the capon be quite gentle or he will be more difficult to handle. For best results have a small yard with a coop in it. Place the capon in this yard a few days before you intend to give him the chicks. It will give him time to get located and at home in his new quarters. If the capon has never raised chicks before it is best that the chicks be about

one week old to start him with. As the brood coop has no perches in it, the capon will go to roost squatting on the floor. Just about dark take the little chicks out and place them under his wings, one or two at a time, until they are all under. The capon will not object to this, but will rather like it. Should he for any reason seem to be restless, tickle him under the chin and talk to him a little in a soothing voice, and all will soon be well. You will have to be up good and early the next morning to see how things progress.

Usually the next morning the capon will be talking, scolding and hovering the little fellows the same as the hen. Sometimes one will seem to be in doubt, will hold up one foot in his feathers, standing on one leg, and not say much. Where they perform in this manner take the chicks entirely away from them and try it again the second night, in the meantime keeping the capon confined to the coop and as dark as possible. By the second morning the most obstinate of them will be clucking and ready to fight for the brood. After they have once learned how to do it right, young newly hatched chicks may be given to them with perfect safety. In warm weather one capon will care for thirty chicks, but we have found it much better to have only twenty chicks to the capon. At the big Topeka Poultry Show in January, 1911, George Beuoy, of the Dingley Dell Farm, Cedar Vale, Kan., had on exhibition two capons, with twenty newly-hatched chicks to each capon. The chicks were about one week old, were hatched in an incubator, and shipped from Cedar Vale to Topeka the two coldest days of that year, the thermometer registering 12 degrees below zero. The chicks, going astray, were on the road two nights and one day, without feed or water. The little chicks were right in a box 14x36 inches, with the capons, and came through without the loss of a single chick. Truly a remarkable performance. Something that would have been impossible with the best of mother hens, but only a fair example of what may be expected of a capon with little chicks. Hundreds of people saw these birds, as they were the center of attraction at that great show. Mr. Beuoy is a breeder of Barred Plymouth Rocks with a national reputation, birds bred and raised by him having won more prizes at the really large and up-to-date shows than any other breeder of that variety in the Central West. Many of his prize winners were raised by capons, that being the only system on his large poultry farm, having discarded the brooders entirely in favor of the capons. In communities where capons are well known they are used almost exclusively for raising little chicks. It makes no difference if the chicks are hatched under hens instead of incubators, it pays to take them from the hen and let the capon care for them; put the hen back on the laying job and let her fill the egg basket while daddy capon scratches for the young chicks. It seems hard for some to believe that capons will actually do all this, and this point is well illustrated in the following true incident:

CAPONS AS FOSTER MOTHERS

Harper, Kan., May 21, 1912.

George Beuoy, Cedar Vale, Kan.: Please send me a copy of "What's a Capon and Why?" I have had a few Capons and wish to raise more of them. I think they are fine for brooders. I have one that runs with 112 little chicks in the daytime, but he only cares for twenty at night. The rest are kept in the brooder. Please send the book at once. Yours truly,

Box 141. MRS. FRANK PALMER.

A certain bank cashier in our town became very much interested in capons as a pastime. He secured a few cockerels and operated on them, taking a great deal of interest in the work as a diversion from his more strenuous occupation, and incidentally, enjoying a fine capon feast with friends now and then. On one such occasion early last spring, soon after he had started his first capon with little chicks, his little grandson, just learning to talk real plain, was amongst the favored ones. The cashier, bubbling over with enthusiasm and delight with his success as producer and trainer of expert mother nurses, called the guests out to see for themselves. The sight was new and impressive, as the banker scattered bits of corn bread before the capon and his brood of baby chicks. Everybody was very quiet, contemplating the scene. About the only sound to be heard was the encouraging cluck, cluck, of the old bird as he insisted that the little fellows partake of the feast as he broke apart the most choice morsels for them. All at once, in a very solemn voice, the grandson inquired: "Say, Grandpa, is that a daddy hen?"

RECOMMENDS GEORGE BEUOY INSTRUMENTS VERY HIGHLY

Mangum, Okla., November 14th, 1913.

Mr. George Beuoy, Cedar Vale, Kansas.

Dear Sir:—Will write you in regard to capons. I have around one hundred. I have good success with the tools I bought of you. I began on live birds and only lost six all summer's work, and I think I am just about right with making capons, and I don't think I have had half-dozen slips out of my bunch of capons. Out of twenty birds worked last year with a Pilling outfit I only got two capons. Thompson's folks, on Route No. 3, used my tools all spring, and when they saw how good they were they ordered a set of you. I have recommended them highly, and think there will be more used around Mangum soon. We live a mile and a half from Mangum, and so many come out to see "That Rooster," as they call it, caring for little chicks (a capon.) Please give me the address of the firm you ship your capons to. Yours respectfully,

MRS. JOHN SCHRYVER, R. R. No. 4.

CHAPTER III

THE REASON OF HIGH PRICES FOR CAPONS

IF A CHILD CAN DO IT, SO CAN YOU

LITTLE HELEN BEUOY, CEDAR VALE, KANSAS, MAKING A CAPON
At the time this picture was taken Helen was only ten years old. This little girl makes spending money by working birds for the neighbors. She gets ten cents for each capon she makes. It is easy for her to operate on fifty in one afternoon.

Capons bring high prices; there will always be a demand for them far in excess of the supply. Some makers of capon

instruments have enlarged on the prices obtainable for capons and overstated the facts. No doubt but that 40 to 50 cents per pound can be obtained in certain aristocratic sections for dressed capon in fancy style. However, that is not what interests the average producer. It is the price readily obtainable on the open market that should govern them. Careful observations covering the last five years and based on Central Western conditions show that the average price in season for capons to be right around 20 cents per pound. In some instances as low as 15 cents per pound, live weight. Farther East, where capons are better known, the price was much better.

It is not a question of how much you can get for the capon; the point, is you cannot afford to be without capons, even though you never intend to sell one. One capon will more than pay for a set of tools that will last forever. As a source of food supply they cannot be ignored. With a good set of instru-

Fourteen-Pound Barred Rock Capon, Sweepstakes Winner at Kansas City, Wichita and Independence, 1913-14

ments in your possession you at once have unlimited access to the greatest table delicacy obtainable in ancient or modern times, a so-called luxury that was out of the reach of the poor man and not always obtainable by the rich. Modern down-to-date invention, together with a little "gumption" on the part of the consumer, has placed this dish within the reach of all. As a source of profit no other part of the poultry business offers so great a return as capons. It is safe to figure that they will always bring twice as much per pound as hens. They will average about twice as heavy, just as the finished steer will outweight and outsell the cow.

As a means of recreation "caponizing" presents a subject full of interest and running over with possibilities. Bankers, teachers, clerks, and business men in all lines of work get great

enjoyment from a few capons. The operation is very interesting, requiring a certain amount of skill. But it is soon learned and easily performed. After the operation comes the pleasure of watching the capons grow and develop. Later there is the pleasure of feasting on their sweet, juicy flesh. In addition there is the satisfying knowledge that the bird is pure and wholesome, and in the proper condition.

Children especially take great interest in the operation and in watching the birds develop. Boys or girls of over 10 years being very quick to get the hang of the operation and soon become expert at it. Note the picture of Helen Beuoy. Helen learned the operation herself, practicing first on a dead bird, one that had just been killed to eat. The season just passed Helen worked on many birds, and quit the season without the loss of a single one. The picture is from an actual photo without retouching in any way. Taken by Ocie Sartin while Helen was operating on a live bird. At the time the picture was taken Helen was only 10 years old. You will note that she is

Twelve-Pound White Rock Capon

using the Geo. Beuoy No. 10 set of instruments; these are the kind of tools that make real capons.

There are several good reasons why capons bring such high prices, the principal one being that capons hit the market at a time when all other poultry is very scarce and hard to get at any price. A capon gets his growth usually during February or March and is ready for the market at that time. This is too early in the season for young chicks or broilers and those who have wintered a bunch of hens do not care to sell at this time on account that the hens are laying their best and eggs are at the top price at this season. There are no grass cattle on the market, which means that beef, pork and all kinds of meat, in fact, is not only very scarce and high but in many instances cannot be had at all. The capon is at his best at this time and comes in at exactly the proper time to fill a long felt want and to supply the market with the best possible quality of meat.

At least half the chickens hatched each year are male

birds, early hatched birds are of course the most profitable, as this is a well known fact the result is that the bulk of the chicken crop is hatched during March, April and May. This means that the young males or at least half of all the chickens raised will be ready for market at or about the same time.

Under old methods this half of the poultry crop of this country would reach the market as frying chickens or broilers and all in a bunch, or nearly so. Under the best conditions they would all come onto the market within ninety days and during the hottest time of the season. This means that the market would become glutted and no demand. The price would have to sink to its lowest ebb and the birds sold for less than it cost to raise them.

Modern conditions demand modern methods, and it is only by caponizing the young males that this valuable source of wholesome food can be conserved and distributed over the entire year instead of being rushed to the market in a bunch.

Five or six years ago we began to caponize all of our surplus male birds and since then the capons have been the most profitable part of our poultry business. As a matter of fact up to that time we had lost money on the male half of our flock, now they make us more profit than the hens or pullets. We sell them right on the market and what we have done and are still doing, any farmer or poutry raiser can do equally as well.

It will be but a very short time until capons will be found on every farm in the country, the signs of the times point that way and the issue cannot be dodged. Capons are bound to come. Conditions demand that the male birds be caponized in order to protect the egg crop, if for no other reason. We are told and most of us know it to be a fact that unfertilized eggs can be kept in a perfectly fresh condition for many months. It is also an established fact that unfertilized eggs will sell for double the price of eggs that are fertilized. The problem with the farmer who produces the bulk of the egg crop has been to find a practical way of disposing of the males. Forced on

CAPONS MADE WITH "GEO. BEUOY TOOLS" MAKE GOOD

Guy E. McGlaskey, White Wyandotte Breeder.
Girard, Kan., May 30th, 1913.

Mr. George Beuoy, Cedar Vale, Kansas.

Dear Sir:—Your letter of instructions and No. 10 set of tools with illustrated instructions received. I tried the tools this morning on six White Wyandottes. I only had the six that were the right size, so I began on a live bird, and operated on them all without killing one. They commenced to eat as soon as I let them down. Yours truly,

GUY E. McGLASKEY.

P. S.—I am crippled with rheumatism and haven't walked for six years. Have to sit in a wheeled chair, but I laid a board across the arms of my chair and used that for an operating table instead of a barrel.—G. E. Mc.

the market during the hot months they were sure to produce a loss. Under the old method, it was almost impossible for the average farmer to make capons with any degree of success. Necessity, as usual, is the mother of invention and these new conditions demanded a modern way of making capons, one that would be safe, sure and effective. These conditions have all been met in the Geo. Beuoy Capon Tools invented and patented by George Beuoy a farmer of Cedar Vale, Kan., some two years ago. I have been using a set of these tools ever since they were frist invented, caponizing several hundreds birds each year with the very best success. I have a little boy only seven years old that can do the work just as well and almost as fast as myself. There is scarcely any danger from the operation if the proper intruments are used. Best results can be secured if the birds are worked on when quite small. In the American breeds when they are about like quails in size and appearance is the best time. In the small breeds like Leghorns, they will have to be worked even smaller than that on account of the fact that birds of small breeds develop much faster sexually than the larger breeds. The idea is to get them just before the comb and wattles begin to grow or redden up.

It is much easier and faster to do this work on poultry than it is to perform a similar operation on any other kind of

THE CAPONS MADE MONEY

Girard, March 4th, 1914.

Mr. George Beuoy, Cedar Vale, Kans.

Dear Mr. Beuoy:—Well I have sold the capons and we are well pleased with the results. See detailed statement below. The poultry dealer at this place shipped them to Chicago for us. We had him dress them for us and as they did not have to draw them they did not shrink very much. The people around here could hardly believe that capons bring such high prices and they think it is a joke that they will care for little chicks. I am keeping three of mine to raise little chicks and will surprise them again.

Statement—Capons shipped Feb. 19, 1914.

Eleven White Wyandottes and 12 B. Ply. Rocks, twenty-three in all.

Weight alive 202 lbs.
Eleven W. Wyandottes weighed dressed, 75 lbs.
Twelve Barred Ply. Rocks weighed dressed, 115 lbs.
Shrinkage in dressing 23 capons only 12 lbs.
Shrinkage in shipping same only one pound.
Price per pound, 25 cents.
Cost of picking and packing $1.25.
Express to Chicago $3.90.
Commission of 5 per cent, $2.50.
Total Expense, $7.65.
Total price, $47.25.
Net price $39.60, almost a net price of 21 cents per pound for them.

Yours truly,
GUY E. McGLASKEY.

stock or animal. The danger to the fowl is not so great and the bird will recover from the operation much quicker than a pig or calf. With a little practice any one can soon learn to make thirty or forty capons in an hour. As a starter it is best to practice on a dead bird. Commence on one that you have just killed to eat, work on one or two in that way and you will become accustomed to the instruments and will get the parts to be removed fixed in your mind. You will then be anxious to try on a live bird and can proceed with confidence and success. It pays to take plenty of time on the start and go slow on the first few. In case one should be killed it would just bleed to death and would die much quicker than if its head were cut off in the usual way and of course would be just as good to eat.

Capons are profit makers and they bring in the cash at a time of the year when we need it most. Usually February and March are dull months on the farm. Have a flock of capons and cash in at this time. It helps.

I remember my first bunch of capons and the nice profit they made me. It was some five or six years ago. Along in July we found that we had a few over a hundred young cockerels that we must dispose of. Inquiries as to maket price developed the fact that we could not get over twenty cents a piece for them or a total of twenty dollars for the hundred birds. I had not at that time had any experience with capons. In fact had never seen the operation but I secured a set of the best instruments I could find and started in on them. At first it was a bit awkward but a little practice and I was all right. We fatted out that bunch of capons, sold them on the market in the latter part of February, shipping them to Kansas City and selling live weight on the market. As I remember it we received twenty-one cents per pound for them and they weighed a trifle over ten pounds each on the average, which made the hundred capons bring something over two hundred dollars. A gross profit of one hundred and eighty dollars more than they would have brought, sold as cockerels. A net profit of at least one dollar each.

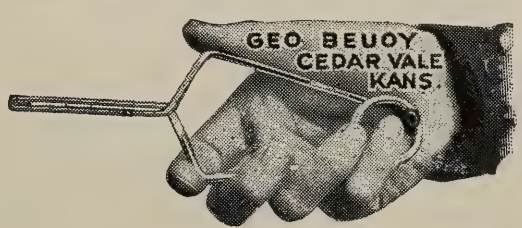
Usually capons will bring about double the price of hens per pound. It costs about the same to raise a capon as a hen. The capon will weigh at least twice as much and as he sells higher per pound a good capon will bring about the same amount of money as four hens of the same breed.

Aside from the capon's value as a strictly money making farm issue, he has other qualities that should commend him to your attention. Capons make fine mothers for little newly hatched chicks. In connection with an incubator they are the best means of raising little chicks that we have ever tried. You understand of course that "capons do not lay eggs," and it is no use to write me for "capon eggs." Neither will they set. But they do love to look after a bunch of little chicks. They will hover them and cluck to them exactly like a mother hen

and in most cases are better with the little fellows than the best of hens. It is no trouble to teach them to do this, they just naturally take to little chicks like a small boy to a mud hole. A few years ago capons were scarcely known in this section, now they are becoming quite common. Following my success with capons on the market I was requested to give a lecture and demonstration at our Agricultural College at Manhattan in connection with the annual field meeting of the Kansas State Poultry Federation. This feature was so much of a success and so much interest and enthusiasm was shown that I was engaged by the Missouri State Poultry Board last summer to attend a series of field meetings in that state and lecture and demonstrate the art of caponizing. I was in Missouri some two weeks and gave lectures at nine towns in the principal poultry sections, including one day at their Poultry Experiment Farm at Mountain Grove. The trip was under the management and guidance of T. E. Quinsenberry, director of the Missouri State Poultry Board, and everywhere we met with the greatest interest by crowds which varied from two to five thousand people. I have also within the last few months given lectures and demonstrations in many Kansas towns and a few in Oklahoma, in many instances at the expense and request of the Farmers Institutes and I can say to you that the farmer who does not caponize his male birds the coming season is entirely behind the times and will lose a nice profit to which he is fully entitled and should have. That the farmers in Missouri are awake to the possibilities of capons, is proven I think, by the fact that they have insisted that demonstrations and lectures on capons be included at all field meetings in that state this season.

Make a few capons this season, even if you don't intend to sell one, make a few for your own use, it will pay big just for that alone.

I do a lot of lecture and demonstration work on this subject, not because I want to, but because I cannot get out of it and do my duty to the industry. Honestly, I don't believe it helps the beginner to have some one show him or her how to do it. I believe you can learn better and quicker by commencing on a dead bird as stated above and learning by yourself. Too much advice is bad dope—just get out by yourself without anyone to bother and you will be surprised how easy and simple it really is.



Capons—Chickens—Eggs

We want them: CAPONS, CHICKENS and EGGS; ship them to us and we guarantee you the highest market price. Ship to us, we make it our business to give you quick service, prompt remittance and correct weights and count.

We are the largest buyers of Capons in the ENTIRE WEST. We want them fat and well finished, to bring top prices they must weigh over seven pounds; should weigh eight, in fact, the bigger they are the bet-

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February 16, 1914.

Sawyer, Kans., Apr. 4, 1914.

Mr. George Beuoy, Cedar Vale, Kans.

Dear Sir:—I bought my first set of capon tools of George Beuoy, Cedar Vale, Kan., in April 1912. They were a No. 10 set of instruments and I like them fine. The first year I had about 50 capons which I sold to Richard Butler Produce Co., Kansas City, Mo., in February, 1913. They averaged 6 1-4 lbs. dressed and I received 20 cents per lb. for them ($1.25 each.) In the summer of 1913 I operated on about 150 birds and sold 90 of them Feb. 26th, 1914 to Richard Butler Produce Co. The capons averaged 7 lbs. and I received 18 cents per lb., live weight.

My capons made a profit for me, but do not know the estimate as we just let them run with the rest of the chickens until about 3 weeks before shipping.

I think that to dispose of the cockerels as capons is the most profitable way as I can seldom get over 30 or 35 cents for a young rooster even when grown

I remain yours truly,

HAL H. DARNALL,

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ter. Capons bring from 15 cents to 25 cents per pound depending on their quality and market conditions. The season of 1914 we have paid 18 cents per pound, live weight, for good smooth Capons, weighing over seven pounds each. For some small poor Capons, we have paid as low as 15 cents per pound. "Slips" not wanted, but will handle at reduced prices.

Ship by express, drop us a card stating what and when shipped and we will do the rest. All you have to do is to leave them at the express office marked to

Richard Butler Produce Co.

Kansas City, Missouri

CHAPTER IV.

PREPARING TO CAPONIZE

The first thing necessary, of course, is a bird of the right degree of development and in the proper condition. The right stage of development is as important as the condition, either of these two points not right will cause a large per cent of failures. Many people ask how old should the birds be, or how much should they weigh, when they are right to caponize. How old they should be or how large they are is "wide of the mark"; what they really should know is the proper state of development. This stage of the bird's growth is hard to explain so that all will understand alike. Different breeds and different flocks of the same breed vary as to the time and manner of their development. No set rules can be given that would be just right in every instance. The proper time to caponize is "just before the bird reaches sexual maturity." Generally speaking, when the birds reach one pound and a half to two pounds in weight. Leghorns and all small breeds should be worked on smaller even than that, as they develop the generative organs much sooner than the larger breeds. All fowls of early spring hatches develop sexually much sooner than those of summer or fall hatches. For that reason the early hatched ones cannot be let run so long as the later hatched birds. "It always sounds bad" to try to explain the proper time to caponize on paper, yet a very little practice will show you when they are just right. Once you get the right idea, it will be easy to tell the ones that are "just right," by the look of the fowl. The main thing is to start, "get at it," the rest will come to you all right. A little practice and you are an expert. You will find the ones that are just right, in a variety of different sizes and ages. The essential requirement is to have the testicle and its attachments in just the right state of development.

These organs should be just about the size of a common navy bean; in no case larger. Slightly smaller, preferred. After you are in practice, the work may be done where the testicles are no larger than plump grains of wheat. They should be about the same shape and color as a nice bright plump grain of soft winter wheat. The expert will get the best possible results where the organs are in this stage of development. The organs should be a little larger for the beginner as they can be seen to better advantage. With old-fashioned clumsy tools, it was of course, impossible to do the work, where the organs were so small. There was not room enough inside the bird to use the old tools. With the modern automatic tools, it is possible and much better to operate on

small birds. The picture shows a Barred Rock Cockerel, in just the right stage of development.

By not having the birds "just right," has caused many failures. I should say that there was about three weeks in the life of each male bird when he is just right to caponize. Before that period, he is too small and afterwards, he is too much developed. Of course, it is understood that the operation can be, and is performed on birds of all sizes and ages with success, in so far as the operation is concerned. A fowl that is fully developed, sexually, at the time he is caponized, never becomes

The Photo Shows Mrs. George Beuoy and One of Her Barred Rock Cockerels "Just Right to Caponize."

a capon. He is simply a stag, the same as where a bull or boar is operated on. He will only sell as "a stag," with the exception that a bird of this kind is called "a slip." In reality, a stag or proud male. After a cockerel begins to crow and his head and comb reddens up he is too far advanced to ever make

a capon. They must be worked on before they get that far along, if good results are to be expected.

Next to having the birds in the right stage of development, comes the condition. It is possible for the expert to operate on them in most any kind of condition. Yet it is very poor judgment for him to attempt it unless they are right. The birds should be growing and in thriving state of health. As the organs to be removed are inside the bird, it will be easy to understand that if the bird is full of feed, his inside fixings will be puffed up and expanded. Taking up all the room and shutting out the light so that the organ to be removed cannot be found or removed for lack of room. For this reason, "it is very important" that the birds to be caponized be confined to a small yard or coop and not allowed anything to eat for at least thirty-six hours, just before the operation is to be performed. It takes nature about that long to exhaust the food supply that the bird usually has on hand.

Be sure they do not have anything to eat or drink. For the beginner a good light is necessary, right out in the sun will be best. You can then see the inner works of the birds to perfection. The testicles occupy about the same position in a bird that the kidneys do in a hog or rabbit. No danger of getting the wrong organs, as the testicles are the only yellow colored objects you will see in the bird. If the bird is in good heatlh the testicles will be yellow and shaped like a grain of wheat, or slightly longer, the other parts of the bird are red or nearly so. The testicles are always yellow or whitish yellow except in a diseased bird when they sometimes become black or partly so.

Shipped Capons to Richard Butler Produce Company

Topeka, Kansas, Feb. 16, 1914.

Richard Butler Pro. Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Gentlemen:—We gratefully acknowledge receipt of yours, enclosing check, which has been passed to your credit with thanks and this action only confirms our confidence in you and we shall hope to do some more business with you before the close of this week.

Kindly advise us what you will give us for capons Thursday or Friday. as we have a few lots in sight that we hope will come in in the near future.

If your market should get strong on eggs call us up. Should we in the meantime sell ours we will drop you a line to that effect. Yours truly,

COPE'S SALES SYSTEM.

CHAPTER V.

THE PROPER TOOLS

After you have the birds just right, comes the tools. Success will depend on their construction and working principles as much as on the bird and its condition. With the proper tools and the birds right, anyone can make a capon. Tools that work with a hair fine wire or that are constructed on the split-scoop principle and the ones that have clipping attachments are no good. A large per cent of loss by death and slips may be expected where they are used. The reason for this loss is clear, when it is understood that tools of the above character must come in actual contact with the testicle itself before the tool can be manipulated in an effective manner. This being the case, it of course follows, that the testicle attachments must be severed right up against that organ. In many instances a small part of the testicle is left in the bird, resulting in "a slip" every time. Where that style of tools are used the cord membranes and attachments are all left in the bird. And these are very apt to produce "a slip."

A real successful testicle remover must be so constructed that it will open up wide enough to pass entirely over the testicle and grasp the cords and membranes that hold it in place. The tool must then retain that grasp without letting the slightest particle escape. As the testicle lies very close to the spermatic artery and sometimes attached to it, any one will understand, "That any clipping contrivance with a sharp cutting edge" is apt to sever this artery, resulting in the death of the bird. **The successful remover must be beveled outward like a dove's tail and fit at the connecting edges like a split hair. A patented feature found only in the Geo. Beuoy instruments.** This will permit the grasping members being worked down between the spermatic artery and testicle without danger of injuring either.

The instrument then has a grasp on the connecting cords and membranes with the testicle inside its loops. So the cords and attachment may be gradually stretched out away from the artery and the bird's back, and cut off with a thin, sharp, narrow-bladed knife. Handled in this way there is no danger of killing the bird. It does not seem to hurt them in the least at this time, and as the tool is turned over several times before cutting, the cords are twisted together like a string, thus stopping the blood and the bird will not bleed at all, if properly done.

The cords, membranes and attachments are all taken out

as well as the testicles, so there cannot be any slips develop, because the operation is a clean one.

These desirable features are found in but two removers, one of which is called the Geo. Beuoy latest Remover, the other is known as Geo. Beuoy New Model Testicle Remover.

Next in importance to the testicle remover, comes the spreader, used for holding the ribs apart, while the operation is performed. Almost any kind of spreader can be used with fair success. The most common kind in use heretofore is the ordinary coil spring spreader. It is made of spring wire and sells for twenty-five to fifty cents, or can be made from an old piece of bed-spring. The trouble with this kind of spreader is, that no two birds will present the same amount of resistance, the spring may be strong enough to break the ribs of one bird and not strong enough to open the next one. There is no way to regulate it. It is hard to insert into the bird and will not stay in place without some one to hold it. At the same time, it can be used successfully, and has been for many years. Principally on account of its cheapness and the lack of anything better. The Geo. Beuoy "Humane Spreader," which Mr. Beuoy of Cedar Vale, Kansas, patented, is far and away ahead of anything else we have ever seen in the way of a spreader.

The "Humane Spreader" is constructed to fit the bird's body. It is used from the same side that the operator works on. The coil spring hinge fits up in the bird's thigh, the handles resting on the operating table, thus holding it firmly in position. The spreader closes automatically, making it easy to insert between the ribs. To spread the cut, press the handles together with the thumb and fore-finger, the slide drops back by gravity as the two handles come together, holding the tool spread at any desired width, only pressure enough is used to open the ribs just right, no unnecessary pain is caused the bird. A coil spring spreader keeps up a steady pressure on the bird all the time, resulting in much pain.

We like this spreader much the best of any we have ever

GOOD WORK APPRECIATED

Missouri State Poultry Experiment Station. T. E. Quisenberry, Director.

Mountain Grove, Mo., Sept. 27th, 1913.

Mr. George Beuoy, Cedar Vale, Kansas.

Dear Mr. Beuoy:—I have sent your check to Mr. Morton, the president, to be signed, and will send it to you as soon as it is returned, in just a day or two.

We certainly appreciated the good work which you did for us on our field meetings. We are receiving compliments from every town we visited. I want you to book us right now for at least two weeks' work next season. I may also want to use you at a few places this winter if you can spare the time to get away. Let us hear from you occasionally.

With best wishes, I remain, your friend,

T. E. QUISENBERRY, Director.

used. It is very convenient, affords plenty of room to work, and has no complicated parts to get out of order. We have tried other spreaders, and most of them work all right, but we believe the Geo. Beuoy "Humane Spreader" presents many advantages not found in any other spreader. The spreader is the tool that gives you the view of the work to be performed; it is desirable that a good one be used; none of them are expensive; we suggest that you use the best.

Aside from the testicle remover and spreader, the rest of the equipment is not so important. It will be necessary to have some kind of a knife. It should have a small blade that will hold a thin sharp edge. You will have to have a tearing hook, and probe, we like them combined, probe on one end and hook on the other. The hook is for tearing the thin membrane, or tissue that covers the intestines, and obstructs the view when the bird is first opened up with the spreaders. The tissue is too thin to be cut and must be torn, it is about like wet tissue paper. The probe is not used much, but once in awhile it will come in handy to press the intenstines back with, in case they are a little too full and obstruct the view.

Some sort of operating table and means of fastening the birds will also be required. An empty barrel turned bottom side up, makes a good table and is the right height. A brick broken in two and each half tied to a cord about three feet long, with a hook attached to the free end, makes a good way to fasten the bird. The hooks are to pass over the string, when it is wound around the bird's legs or wings and saves tying a knot each time.

LOOKED GOOD TO CUSTOM OFFICIALS.

South Vancouver, Canada, Jan. 4th, 1914.

George Beuoy, Cedar Vale, Kans.

Gentlemen:—Several months ago I purchased a No. 10 set of your caponizing tools. And put it to use a few days after receiving it. I operated on 6 birds of my own and ten (10) belonging to another party and out of the bunch I only lost one bird. And out of the balance I did not have one "slip."

I exhibited one of my capons at the Vancouver Poultry Show (A Buff Orphington) and took first prize. He weighed eight pounds before he was six months old.

Your instruments looked so good to the CUSTOM OFFICERS that they passed them as surgical instruments on which there is no duty.

Yours very truly

Box 39. W. C. JENKINS.

CHAPTER VI

THE OPERATION.

Turn an empty barrel bottom side up to use for an operating table. It is the right height and can't be beat for the purpose. Secure two pieces of cord, about three feet long with a hook in one end of each. Tie a half brick to the other end

Position on Barrel, Properly Fastened for the Operation

of each cord and you are ready to proceed. Place the cockerel on the top of the barrel right side up. Wrap one of the cords twice around his legs and fasten with the hook. Wrap the other cord around his wings at second joint and fasten same as the other one, stretch him out on top of the barrel as far as possible, let the weights hang down on each side of the barrel as shown in the cut.

Now pluck a few feathers from just in front of the hip

joint. (These are just ready to moult, anyway, and will come out easily.) Stand on the front side of the bird so that the breast is toward you. Locate the last two ribs with the forefinger of the right hand, place the small blade of a sharp knife between them. (See cut). Hold it there with a firm, steady

Making the Cut Press Down Hard. Be Sure the Knife Point Goes Through Between the Ribs.

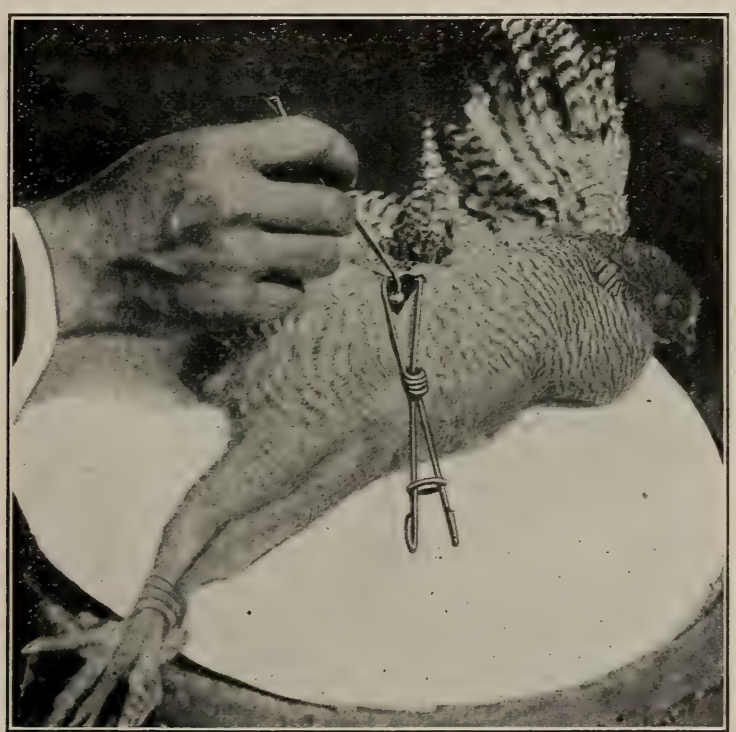
pressure, draw it forward, pressing down hard all the time. Be sure the blade passes through, entirely separating the ribs when it first starts to move at that point. Then make the cut about one inch long. (See the illustration). The idea is to

Make the Cut One Inch Long. If any Blood Should Appear, Pause a Moment and Wipe it up With a Bit of cotton.

separate the ribs without cutting any muscles and if the blade passes entirely through at the first attempt this will be accomplished and no bleeding will follow. It will be necessary to press down very hard on the knife, as that is important.

The pressure separates the ribs without cutting the muscles, thereby preventing any blood from following.

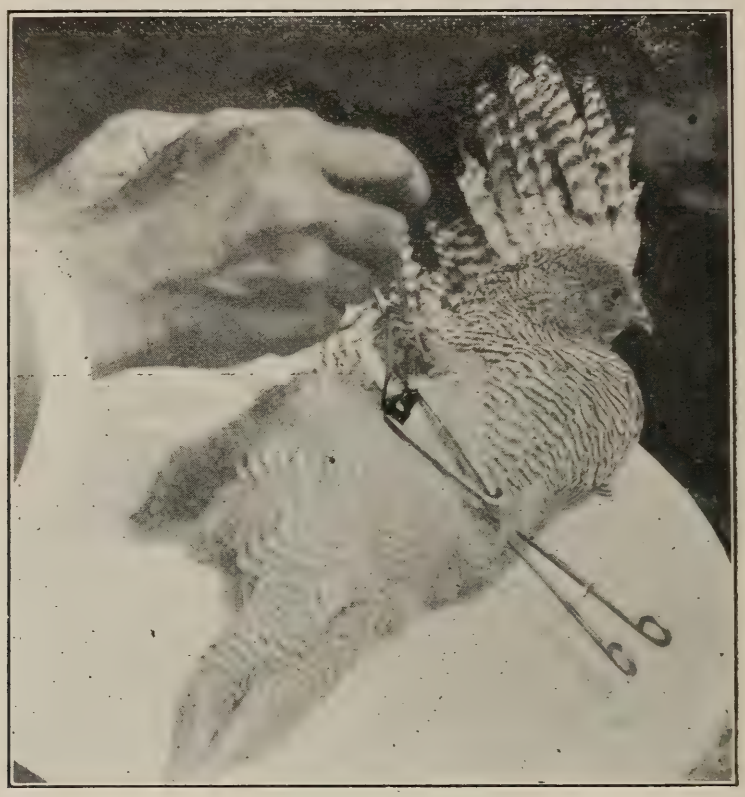
The cut made, insert the spreader and open the wound so that you can see to work. (See cut showing spreader in position). The first thing that you will see is a thin skin or membrane covering the intestines. With the tearing hook make a small opening in this, which will bring the upper testicle into view, a small yellowish object about the size of a navy bean, lying up against the backbone, or nearly so, with a blue artery just back of it and sometimes attached to it. Care must be taken not to cut or tear this artery, or the bird is a dead one. Insert the testicle remover with the loops held tightly together, pushing the intestines back and out of the way when necessary,



Spreader Inserted, Showing the Method of Using the Tearing Hook. Note the Testicle in Plain View Under the Thin Film or Tissue Covering. Actual Photo Without Faking in Any Way.

with them. You will be able to see through the loops when you have them in the right place. Open the instrument and work the loops over the testicle, allowing it to shut gradually with the testicle inside the loops. Turn the tool half round, and back once or twice, so as to loosen the organ as much as possible. Be sure you have the grasping parts of the tool in the right position and then twist the testicle around a few times (like you would to twist a cord or string), drawing the parts outward all the time so as to stretch the cords out for about an inch. Then reach in with the small knife blade and cut the twisted cords and membranes off about half way be-

tween the testicle and where they attach to the bird. (See illustration, cutting the testicle off). Remove the spreader, turn the bird over and repeat the operation on the other side, pro-



Cutting the Testicle Off. Note the Point of the Knife Under the Organ. From an Actual Photo.

ceeding as before. It is possible to get both testicles from the same side, but it is harder and much more dangerous to do; and the bird recovers quicker where it is opened up on both sides. Do not sew up the cut. When the capon gets on his feet the cut in the skin will be up under his wing and not over

THE OLD EXPERT OPERATORS LIKE OUR TOOLS AND RECOMMEND THEM

Edgewater, Colo., June 9, 1912.

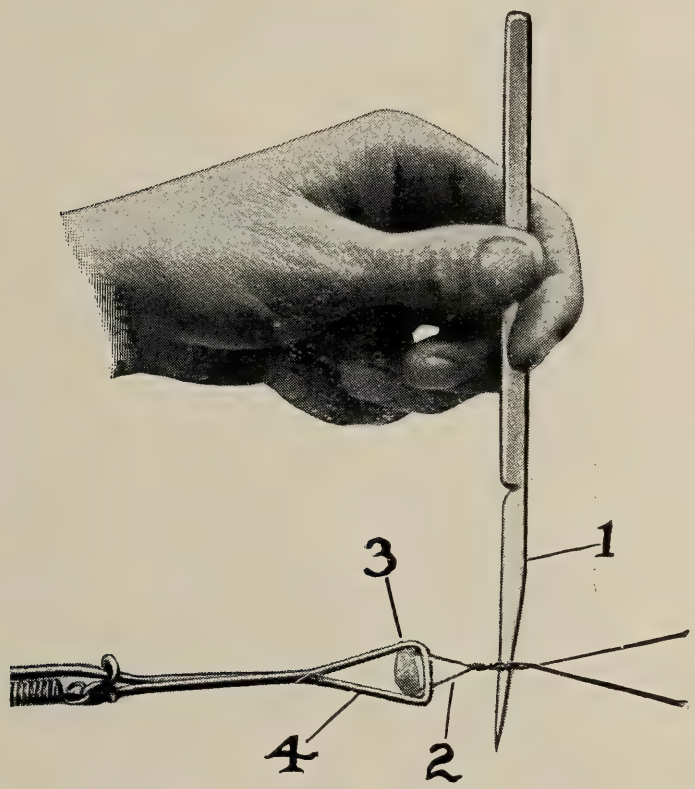
George Beuoy: I received the Capon book, "What's a Capon and Why?" and have looked it over and will say it is a complete guide for either the amateur or professional caponizer, with the proper tools, "which are made by Geo. Beuoy, Cedar Vale, Kan. The so-called caponizing tools made and advertised by well known firms are absolutely worthless, as I have found by costly experience. Your truly, I. C. SANDS.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 18, 1912.

George Beuoy, Cedar Vale, Kan.: Enclosed money order for which please send me another New Model Remover like you sent me in July. I had a party to see it work today and he wishes one at once. Yours truly, JOHN BATES.

3704 Harrison Street.

the ribs at all. (See illustration, three dead birds showing muscles on next page).



The business end of the Geo. Beuoy Removers. No. 4 shows the loops and safety clutch, with testicle (No. 3) held firmly within its grasp. No. 2 represents the cords and attachments and No. 1 shows our thin bladed knife cutting the cords in the proper place and manner. You will note that the organ was first secured in the loops marked No. 4 and then the remover was turned round and round so as to twist the cords as shown. The knife used to make the cut only.

CAN'T SEE WHY

Osborne, Kansas, May 24th, 1913.

George Beuoy, Cedar Vale, Kansas.

Dear Sir:—About a year ago I ordered a set of your Capon Tools and am very much pleased with the results. I worked on fifty (50) birds, NOT LOSING ONE. Had five slips and three that puffed up a little right after the operation. This is quite a poultry community, and I don't see why more are not making capons instead of raising a lot of roosters. I have already worked on a few birds this spring for neighbors, but would much rather they do the work themselves. Yours very truly,

H. C. NIELSON, Breeder of White Wyandottes.

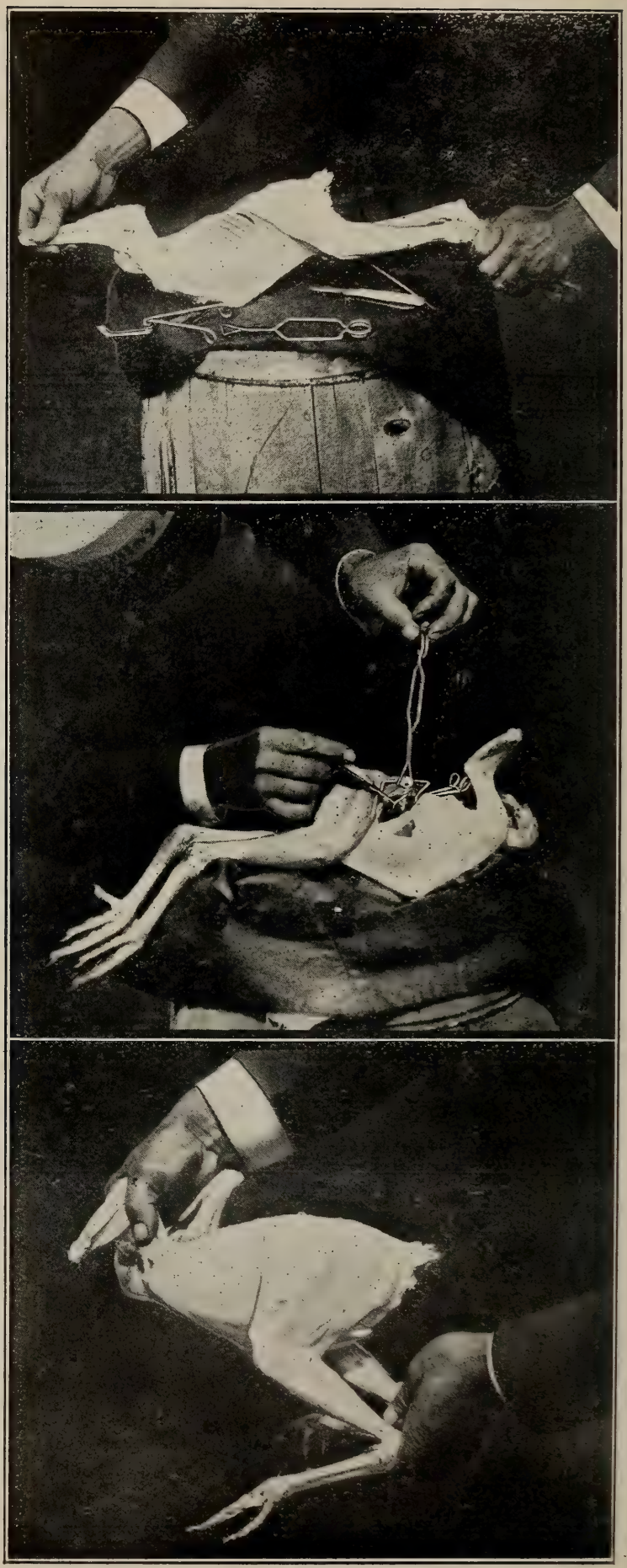
WOULD NOT PART WITH THEM

McPherson, Kans., Sept. 8th, 1913.

Mr. George Beuoy, Cedar Vale, Kans.

Dear Sir:—I received my caponizing set, No. 10, from you about two months ago. I would not part with it if I could not get another like it. I had grand success with it in every way. Have not lost a single bird yet. Have caponized something over 100 chickens so far and have a good many left to work on yet. Yours truly,

LEE WILSON.



The Above Three Pictures Are From Photos of the Same Bird Dressed and Skinned in Order to Show the Muscles as They Actually Are. Note the First Picture Shows the Bird Stretched Out and the Ribs Separated. No Muscle Cut. The Next One Shows Two Ribs Laid Back to Give a View of the Cords and the Way to Cut Them. The Last is the Same Bird After the Testicle Was Removed, Showing How the Muscles Cover the Cut After the Bird Gets on His Feet.

CHAPTER VII

CARE AFTER THE OPERATION

Wind Puffs.

They will be ready for their feed as soon as turned loose, but should be watered first. Feed lightly of whatever they are accustomed to. Be sure to separate them so that not over eight or ten will go to roost in any one box or coop, as where there is a larger number together they will crowd and some will smother. After the second night following the operation they will be all right and may then be safely turned together. In three to four days after the operation some of the capons may develop wind puffs. This is caused by the cut healing too fast. It is not serious, only air or wind under the skin which cannot escape. The remedy is to make an opening in the skin so as to let it escape. A pin or needle will not make large enough opening; it is best to use a pair of scissors and cut out a small pinch of skin. This is just the outer skin of the bird and is void of feeling, so does not cause the fowl any suffering. This will not be necessary in very many birds, but once in a while it will occur. More often in birds where the operation is performed from one side only. In three or four days after the operation, the capons may be allowed the free run of the place. They are great rustlers, more like a hen in actions and appearance than anything else. Yet they are different from all other feathered creatures taking on fat in surprising amounts in proportion to the feed consumed. They will begin to heavy down and show that they are capons when about six months old. The American breeds will, if crowded along, weigh from ten to fifteen pounds when they are ten months of age. The operation may be performed at any time in any month of the year if the birds can be found that are right.

TWO PUFFED UP

Lincoln, Neb., June 29th, 1913.

George Beuoy, Cedar Vale, Kansas.

Dear Sir:—Just a line to tell you that I have had GOOD success with the Geo. Beuoy Capon Tools that I got of you some time ago.

I operated on fourteen "Anconas" the first time and killed only one (a very small one), and they are doing fine. Two of them puffed up a little, but are over it now. Have since operated on twenty "White Rocks." Lost NOT A SINLE ONE, so I think I am quite an expert. I will have about one hundred "Anconas" to fix the coming week. Yours truly,

W. D. CRAWFORD.

We usually caponize the late fall chickens to use for foster mothers to take care of the early spring hatched chicks. Each winter we carry over about thirty to be used for that purpose. These fellows will then make fifteen-pound capons for the following holiday season. They will command the very top prices, as **the more they weigh the more they are worth per pound.**

PROPER FEED FOR CAPONS

Feed the same as other poultry. They will do better, of course, on free range, but this is not essential. They are not subject to disease like other poultry, hence stand confinement well. Plenty of green feed is a big help. It makes them thrifty, for this purpose sowed oats, wheat or rye is best, with alfalfa, just about as good. Sprouted oats are excellent. The main feed, however, should be corn—good yellow corn—all they can be induced to eat all the time. That is the proper way to feed it to capons for profit. Feed the other things mentioned in order to whet their appetites so they will eat more corn. Alfalfa meal wet up with milk, sour or sweet, is one of the best growing feeds we have ever tried. The last two weeks before marketing or butchering, confine them to a small yard and feed corn chop soaked in milk. Feed about four times a day, all that they can be coaxed to clean up good. This method will plump out the carcass and give that rich milk fed flavor so much in demand.

A LADY WORKED 120 FIRST TIME; ONLY LOST ONE

Mont Ida, Kansas.

Mr. George Beuoy, Cedar Vale, Kansas.

Dear Sir:—Please send me a list of capon buyers. I had splendid success with the Capon Tools (No. 10 set, bought of you). I have worked one hundred and twenty (120) birds and only lost one, and it was not right; had its back hurt. I worked Mrs. Atwater's chickens for her and she thought the tools could not be beat, and she sent for a set at once. I got ten cents apiece for working the birds and have the promise of one hundred more to work. We have eaten several capons and they are certainly GRAND. We will always have some capons on this farm. Wishing you the best of success, I remain, yours very truly,

MRS. BELLE WATTS, R. R. No. 1.

MADE 250 CAPONS WITHOUT A "SLIP"

Springfield, Minn., December 8, 1913.

Mr. George Beuoy, Cedar Vale, Kansas.

Dear Sir:—Kindly let me know what you can furnish me six cockerels for. I made 250 capons this year and don't think I have a "slip." I never made a capon before this year or even saw it done. Yours truly,

JULES J. MAUGET.

(Note: Mr. Mauget used George Beuoy's No. 10 set of tools.)

CHAPTER VIII

MARKETING

Dealers will tell you that capons are in season or out of season, depending on the time of year that the inquiry is made. Capons, like strawberries, are good at any time of the year that you can get them. It takes capons from nine months to a year to mature. As chickens and other fowls are mostly hatched in the spring months, they will mature or get ripe during February, March and April, depending on the time that they were hatched. As there is no profit in holding them over during the summer months, or after they have become fully matured, it as a matter of course follows that they must be marketed during these three months; hence the so-called season. As incubators come into more general use and chicks are hatched at all seasons of the year, it may be possible to secure capons at all times. In selling capons on the open market to local produce dealers if the best prices are expected, the seller must be able to furnish enough capons at one time and properly finished, to at least fill one crate. Any fair-minded person can readily see that a dealer can not handle one or two capons so as to make a profit, as they do not sell well in mixed lots, generally going at hen prices. If you are growing them and expect to sell on the open market, always arrange to have at least two dozen to market together. The more you have the better prices you will be able to obtain. Dealers will bid much higher where there is enough birds to make it interesting.

Where several neighbors can arrange to club together and

McPherson, Kansas, April 4, 1914.

Richard Butler Produce Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Gentlemen:—Have received quotations regular and thanks for them. Also note that you advise shipment now. Will say that I have shipped you all the capons I had. I was very well satisfied with the price I received but was a little surprised at the amount they lost in weight between here and there. We did not have the acurate weight but thought it was about 12 or 14 pounds more than they weighed there.

There are a few other parties here who have been watching my capons to see how they grow and how much I received for them and they are going to have some chicks caponized this year. Two other parties besides myself are going to try to raise 100 capons each this summer and have them weighing as near 10 pounds by next February or March as we can. Between the three of us and with what others we can get we ought to have around 4,000 pounds by March 1st, 1915.

Thanking you for past favors, I am, Yours truly,

LEE WILSON.

have their capons ready at the same time, and all sell together, much better prices can be realized. Small capons do not sell well, as they must possess size in order to show that they are real capons. The little ones look too much like small roosters. To bring top prices capons should weigh over eight pounds each. In this respect they are no different from other animals, as it is pretty well understood that runty, under-sized steers or hogs do not command the best prices. Quality counts in capons as well as in all other animals. **Pure bred fowls show up their quality and run much more even in all market requirements than common or mixed breeds,** therefore it is desirable to use standard or pure bred fowls for capons. Chickens and ducks make the best capons for profit. Turkeys and geese may be worked on, but have to be kept about two years to become fully matured, therefore are not so popular for caponizing. Barred Plymouth Rock chickens are perhaps the best for making capons. Their long back gives plenty of room to do the work. Their large size, yellow skin and legs, together with their quick-growing qualities, makes them very desirable as capons. The fact that they are great winter layers makes it possible to get fertile eggs to incubate very early in the season. The greatest point in favor of Barred Rocks for capons is due to the fact that you can tell the males much sooner than in any other breed of fowls. In the Barred Rocks the males can be told as soon as hatched, as they are always much lighter in color than the females. In some breeds of chickens, especially the solid colored birds, it is very hard to tell the males soon enough to make good capons. Outside of the facts mentioned any breed of fowls will make good capons.

Leghorns and the small breeds make good mothers and furnish capons with that gamey flavor so much favored by certain classes. It is well to remember that it will pay to have a few capons whether you ever sell one or not. **You cannot afford to be without them for your own use.** The fact that they bring twice as much as any other class of poultry need not be considered. The point is they are the best eating on earth. Everyone that has chickens at all should have some capons, especially when you can have them without any extra expense. One capon will more than pay for the tools to do it with. Dressed capons bring the highest price. In dressing, it must be done in a way to show that it is a capon. Otherwise the purchaser could not tell for sure what it was; he might think it only a rooster. In order that there be no mistake on this point, custom and fashion long established has laid down certain rules that must be followed in dressing capons for the market.

One requirement is that the capons arrive in as nearly whole condition as possible. It is desirable that they be drawn, in fact some state laws require it. In order to draw a fowl without mutilating the carcass, it is necessary that the bird

be not allowed anything to eat for at least twenty-four hours before they are killed. Confined for that length of time without anything to eat the crop and intentines will become entirely empty. This makes these organs much smaller in size, as well as toughening them, thus permitting them to be taken out with ease.

A capon's comb and wattles never grow after the operation, and the real capon always has a pale look about the head, only the slips will redden up. In the real capon the head remains very small. The spurs on a capon will develop slowly unless removed. The same as the horns on a steer. They will not get so large as the entire male's but they will grow some just the same. For these reasons the real capon must always have the head left on, together with a few neck feathers. That is his trademark, so to speak. On a capon the tail feathers and coverlets are very long and abundant, for that reason they must be left on. And just to give the carcass a finished look the feathers on the two outer joints of the wings are also left. The feet are left on and in some places where the market requires it a ring of feathers are left around each leg just above the knee joint.

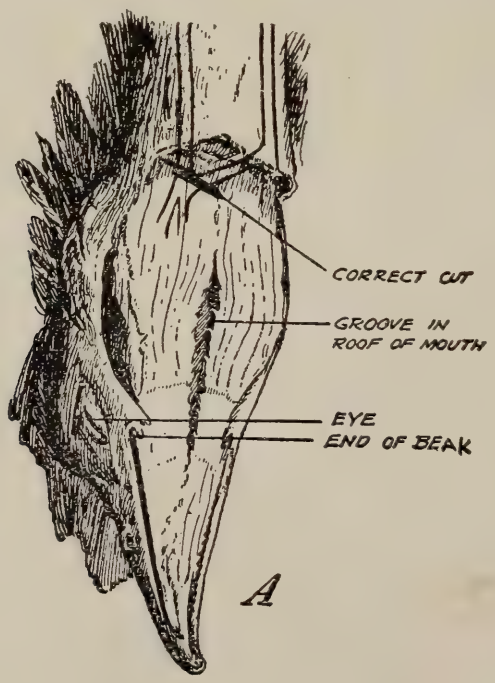
Always dry pick your capon. Do not scald, as this would spoil the keeping qualities of the bird; besides it would ruin the feathers. Capon feathers are valuable. They will more than pay for the dressing. They sell next to duck and gees feathers. All of the coarse hard feathers are left on the bird, only the soft, downy ones being plucked.

As it is necessary for the capon head to remain on the carcass the only practical way to kill him will be to stick inside the mouth. As there are two veins that join just under the skin in the back part of the mouth this is easy done, and much more humane than chopping their heads off, anyway. The small blade of an ordinary pocket knife will be all that is required. (See cut for proper way to do it). To make the stick, hang the capon up by his feet, as he will bleed out much quicker and cleaner in this position and be ready to pick as soon as properly stuck. Reach the blade of the knife well back in his mouth, sharp edge up, and sever the veins as shown in the illustration. Then stick the point of the knife through the roof of the bird's mouth, so that the point will enter the brain. This will cause him to loose all feeling and will cause the feathers to loosen. After he is properly stuck you can pluck the feathers with ease; they will almost come out of their own accord after you learn to make the stick just right. It is a good scheme to have a small weight attached to a small hook to hang in his lower bill while you are picking. This will hold him still and prevent swinging around. The bird properly plucked, all pin feathers and down having been removed, due care being taken not to tear or bruise the skin, the bird is ready to draw. It is best to have a table handy for this pur-

pose. Lay the carcass on its back and cut around the vent. A great deal of fat will be found at this point, attached to the

The Proper Way to Make the Stick. The Drawing Shows Where to Find the Arteries to Cut.

intestines; as you pull them out push the fat back into the bird. This fat will "bug out" at the opening when the bird



is finished and give it a very rich, tempting appearance. When the end of the intestine is reached run the thumb and fore-

finger up inside the bird as far as possible and break them off, leaving everything else inside the bird The crop is perfectly empty and clean, hence it is left in, as it could not be removed without spoiling the looks of the carcass. Now wash him very thoroughly; be sure to get the feet and head clean; sponge the breast very carefully. Hang up by the feet and allow to cool over night, then they will be ready to pack for shipment. Line a box or barrel with nice clean white paper and put the birds in

(Photo by Deering.)
Just Finished, Properly Dressed, Weight Twenty Pounds, dressed Ten Pounds Each, Worth Twenty-five Cents per Pound, or Five Dollars for the Pair.

breast down. If it is warm weather, put in plenty of ice in top and bottom.

The market for capons is unlimited. The writer had thought of making up a list of firms that are regular buyers of capons in different sections of the country. In fact, we started to make up the list, but found that there were so many of these firms that it would be impossible to get them into a work of this character. If it so happens that you are in a section where there is not aready market for capons just drop a line to The Capon Man, Cedar Vale, Kan., and enclose a stamp for reply. You will then be furnished free of charge the address of some reliable buyer of capons in your immediate section, no matter what part of America you may reside in.

FACTS ABOUT CAPONS

Capons are the most profitable part of the chicken business. They are not subject to disease like other poultry. Sold on the open market, capons will average at least twice as much per pound as hens.

A capon will average about twice as heavy and bring twice as much per pound, therefore a capon will sell for just four times as much money as the ordinary hen. The cost to raise the capon is just the same as for the hen.

Remember, it will pay you to have a few capons just for your own use, whether you ever intend to sell one or not. Capons, fat and well finished will bring on the market from $2.00 to $3.00 each, sold one at a time or in bunches. Capons are always in demand. The supply of capons is never equal to market requirements.

CAPON MARKET GUARANTEED

We guaranteed to furnish you a ready market at the top prices for any or all capons that you can furnish, fat and well finished. They will usually bring more, but it is safe to figure that they will sell for twice as much per pound as the average price of hens.

The bigger the capon the more he will bring per pound. Early spring hatched chicks make the very best capons and bring the highest prices. Late summer and fall hatched chicks make the best capons to use as mothers for little chicks.

In caponizing, the only loss worth considering will be from the "slips" that you make. There are never enough birds killed in operating to amount to anything, and if this should happen the birds is just as good to eat as if killed in any other way. Where the old style instruments were used fully half the birds worked would develop into "slips", no matter how expert the operator might be. With the new Geo. Beuoy Automatic Capon Tools anyone can make real capons every time. These new tools have a safety clutch that prevents "slips."

"A SLIP" is a bird that has been operated on and a part of the organ or its attachment left inside the bird. Where this occurs Nature attempts to grow a new organ and a "slip" or staggy bird results. And, like a stag in other animals, he is docked or sold for less money on the market. With the tool illustrated on following page you can see through the loops all the time and know what you are doing, therefor you get no "slips."

The Top Notch Poultry Paper of the West

Get hold of a copy and you'll understand McClaskey's success as eidtor of POULTRY CULTURE. He knows the the three branches of the poultry industry—that of the financier, the breeder and the poultry farmer from A to Z, and he knows the poultry growers of the West. He makes POULTRY CULTURE interesting, readable and practical from cover to cover.

G. D. McCLASKEY, Editorial Manager
POULTRY CULTURE.

In covering the real poultry news of its field it is not equalled. Among our regular contributors are L. H. Wible, about the most successful poultry grower in Kansas; Prof. W. A. Lippincott, of the Kansas Agricultural College; T. E. Quisinberry, Missouri's greatest poultry man; R. H. Searle and Michael K. Boyer.

Subscription price 50c a year.

Address

POULTRY CULTURE

ARTHUR CAPPER, PUBLISHER.

TOPEKA, KANSAS

$25.00 IN GOLD THE WINNING EXHIBIT

A part of George Beuoy's Capon display at the Kansas Federation Show at Independence. Note the case of ribbons above the Capons; each ribbon won in hot competition. This was the largest display of Capons ever held in this or any other country of which we have any record. Mr. Beuoy's display of Capons and his instruments have won the highest gold awards at every exhibition and show that he has shown at in the last three years. At this show Mr. Beuoy was elected president of the Kansas Poultry Federation.

NEVER SAW THE OPERATION; HAD SPLENDID SUCCESS

Columbus, Onio, Jan. 24th, 1914.

Mr. George Beuoy, Cedar Vale, Kansas.

Dear Sir:—I bought a No. 10 set of Capon Tools of you. I have about 75 capons. As this is my first experience I wish your assistance in MARKETING them. My capons are mostly small mixed breeds. Next year I will have all Barred Plymouth Rocks. I had very good luck for my first experience, for I had never seen the operation performed; in fact, I had never seen a set of tools. I read your directions and went at it, and only lost but a very few. Yours very truly, GUS H. WEBER.

3 Times—Highest Gold Award—3 Times

Capon tools, to prove their merit, must make real capons and not "slips." At the Kansas State Poultry Show at Wichita, 1913, the HIGHEST GOLD AWARD and best prize of the show was given to an exhibit of twenty capons all made with the Geo. Beuoy Automatic Safe Capon Tools. Patented 1911 and 1912.

Missouri State and Kansas City fanciers combined show held at Kansas City convention hall Dec., 1913, George Beuoy Capon Tools again proved their merit by winning both the first and second prizes and all cash awards on Capons.

The largest display of Capons ever assembled in a show room at Independence, Kan., Jan. 1914. The best prizes offered on poultry in the state of Kansas this season were offered on Capons at Independence and George Beuoy Capon Tools again won over all makes and styles, the coveted prize of $25.00 in gold given by the Richard Butler Produce Co. of Kansas City, Mo. for the best display of Capons all kinds and varieties competing.

George Beuoy Capon Tools won three years in succession at the three largest and best Capon shows in this or any other country.

3 Times—Highest Gold Award—3 Times

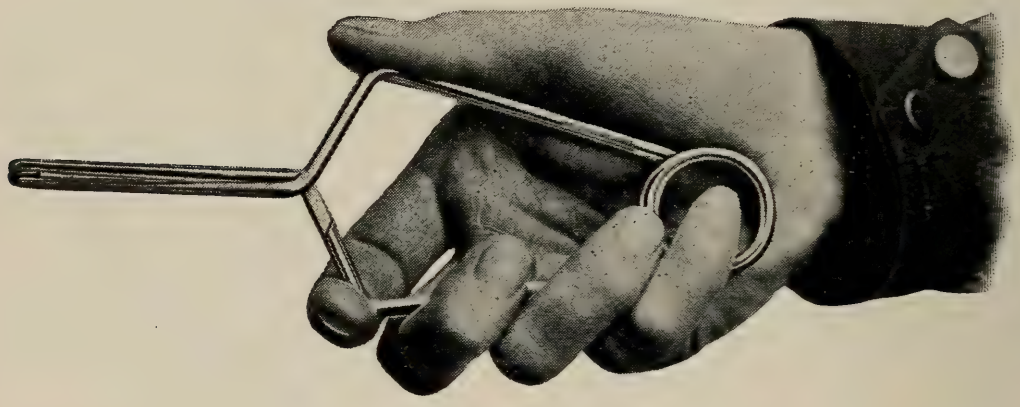
The winning exhibit of twenty Capons at the Kansas State Show, referred to above and made with Automatic Safe Capon Tools, were pronounced by Judge Rapp of Illinois to be 100 per cent Capons. The next best display, made with Pilling Tools, were 33 1-3 per cent "slips", or only 62 2-3 per cent Capons. In buying Capon tools it pays to get the best. We guarantee Geo. Beuoy Capon Tools to be the best made for the purpose, or your money back, you to be the judge. Order a set of our tools and compare them with any other Capon tools made. If you don't like ours best return them and we will refund your money in full and no questions asked, or

C. O. D. if You Prefer

Geo. Beuoy Automatic Safe Capon Tools

Make the operation simple, safe and easy. Ladies or children over ten years of age can use these tools just as well as anyone. **Used by the United States Government.** Four sets were sold to the government officers for use at Jefferson Barracks last season.

Geo. Beuoy Latest Remover



TESTED (PATENTED 1912) TESTED

The business end of this remover consists of two loops, the lips of which are beveled outward like a dove's tail and fitted together like a split hair. The outward bevel prevents it grasping parts that are not wanted and the fine adjusted grip holds the parts to be removed absolutely secure. The instrument is made of Bessemer steel adjusted by hand and finished in the best nickel plate. **Price, postpaid $1.75**

SEE PAGE 47

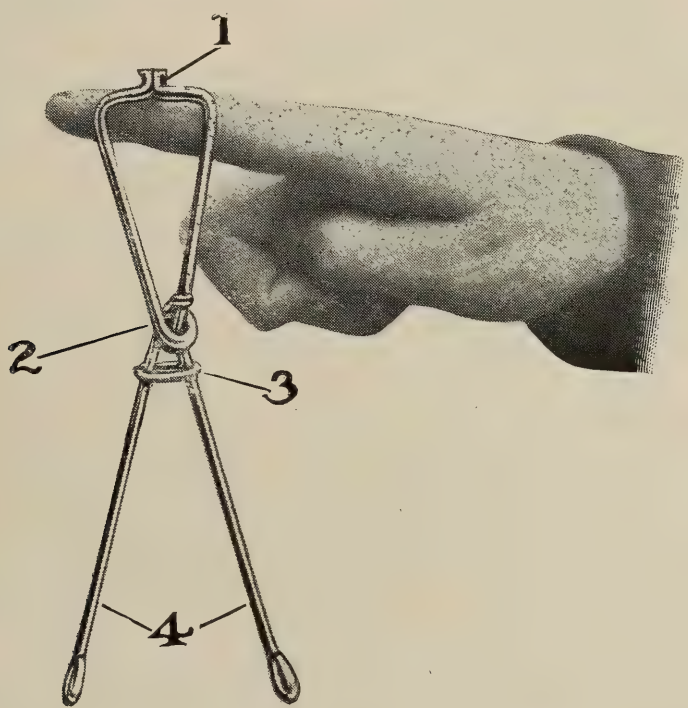
Indorsed and recommended by the leading Agricultural College and Experiment Stations, one of which wrote under the date of March 6th, 1913.

"I am certainly pleased with the Automatic Capon Tools secured of you last fall. Especially with their simplicity and also with the ease and quickness with which a person can perform the operation. We had excellent success with the instruments and like them very much. Yours sincerely,

"Supt. of Poultry Husbandry."

Geo. Beuoy Humane Spreader

This is the instrument used to spread the last two ribs apart so that you can see to do the work. We furnish full and complete illustrated instructions with each purchase. If you want to know all about Capons get a copy of "What's a Capon and Why?" which is the best information on the subject ever published. We send it postpaid for fifty cents.



TESTED (PATENTED 1912) TESTED

The flanges, marked No. 1, are inserted between the ribs and the handles, marked No. 4, brought together, the link, marked No. 3, drops back by gravity and holds them spread at any desired width. The hinge, marked No. 2, fits up into the bird's flank and holds the tool steady.

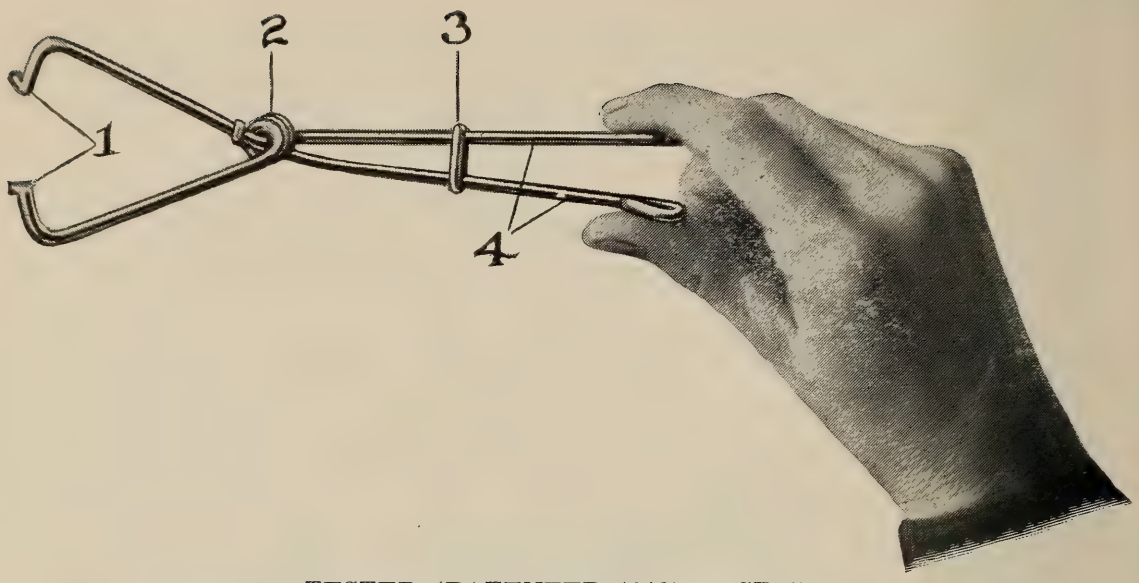
PROOF THAT BEGINNERS DO NOT KILL THE BIRDS

Chelsea, Okla., Aug. 31, 1912.

George Beuoy, Cedar Vale, Kan.: You will remember that I bought an outfit of your caponizing instruments this season. I operated on 118 fine Barred Rock boys and only lost two birds. As I had never seen an operation of this kind, to say that I am pleased is putting it rather mildly. The instructions were so very plain that I did not even try on a dead bird as recommended, but operated on ten before I killed my first bird. So far I haven't had a "slip" to develop. Any "BOOST" I can give you I will gladly do so. Yours very truly,

C. E. BRASHER,

R. R. No. 1, Box 28.



TESTED (PATENTED 1912) TESTED

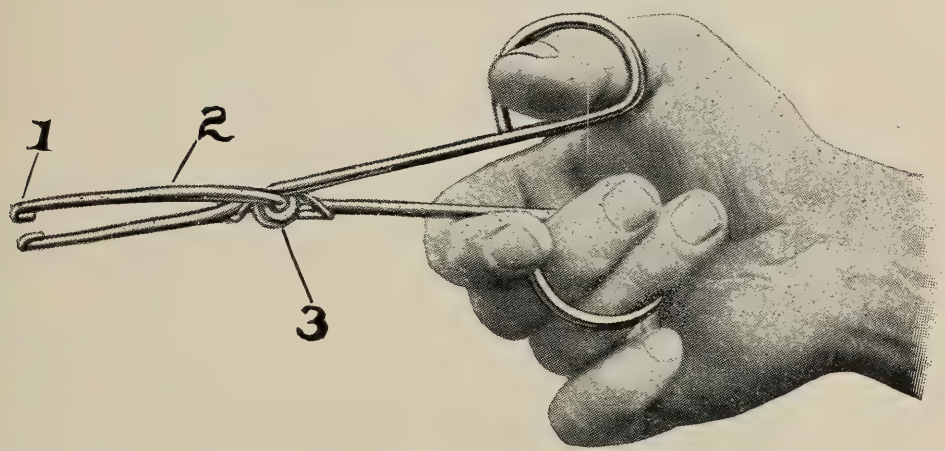
GEORGE BEUOY HUMANE SPREADER—This picture shows the tool open. You have plenty of room to work between the arm, marked No. 1. The compound spring hinge, marked No. 2, closes the spreader automatically and presents a yielding force that is most humane in its action. **Price, postpaid** **$1.50**

GEORGE BEUOY SAYS TO TELL YOU

That he has the best and only exclusive equipment for making Capon tools in the United States. Mr. Beuoy devotes his entire time to making and selling Capon instruments and every instrument that leaves his factory has been personally inspected and adjusted by him. Mr. Beuoy personally owns all the stock of the Capon Tool Co. and will make all guarantees and agreements of that company good. Making Capon Instruments is not a side line, but is Mr. Beuoy's specialty. His entire time is devoted to making the best possible instruments. His trained workmen make Capon tools and nothing else, each workman is an expert caponizer and keeps in practice on live birds raised and finished right at the factory. Mrs. Beuoy and daughter, Helen, raise and care for the chickens. Mr. Beuoy makes the instruments and the Capons and guarantees them. His instruments are fifty years in advance, not behind. The instrument trust, the old time out-of-date "side line makers" are imitating his tools, be sure to get the genuine George Beuoy Instruments.

The only Tested Guaranteed Caponizing Instruments on the market.

Geo. Beuoy New Model Remover



TESTED (PATENTED 1911) TESTED

THE GEORGE BEUOY NEW MODEL REMOVER—Open ready for business. The compound spring hinge shuts the tool automatically and holds it securely closed. The loops, marked No. 1, and the arms, marked No. 2, are exactly the same as on the Automatic Remover and are covered by the same patents. The two removers are used much the same. The New Model, however, opens and closes like a pair of scissors or forceps and is preferred by some for that reason. It costs us more to make it and is sold higher for that reason and not on account of any advantage it has over the Automatic Remover. **Price of New Model Remover, postpaid** **$3.00**

SEE PAGE 47

AN EXPERT COULD NOT FIND THEIR EQUAL

Davis, California, July 25th, 1913.

Mr. George Beuoy, Cedar Vale, Kans.

Dear Sir:—I have made caponizing a business on the coast and have not yet found any tools to equal those I purchased from you. I purchased the tools a year ago and have had splendid results.

I have interested several parties on the coast and expect before the year is over to have caponized THIRTY THOUSAND BIRDS.

Thanking you for information relative to this matter, I am,

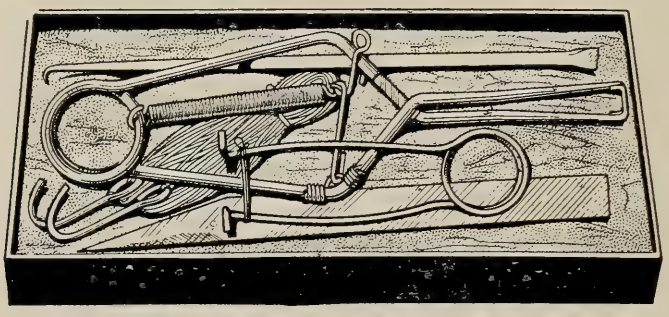
Very truly,
S. D. WILKINS, Box 239.

Geo. Beuoy Capon Tools Fifty Years in Advance

Prices of George Beuoy Capon Tool Sets

OUR $2.50 SET—AUTOMATIC SAFE CAPON SET NO. 8

This set of tools is exactly the same as the No. 10 set described below, except that we put in the common coil spring for spreading the ribs instead of the Humane Spreader. The

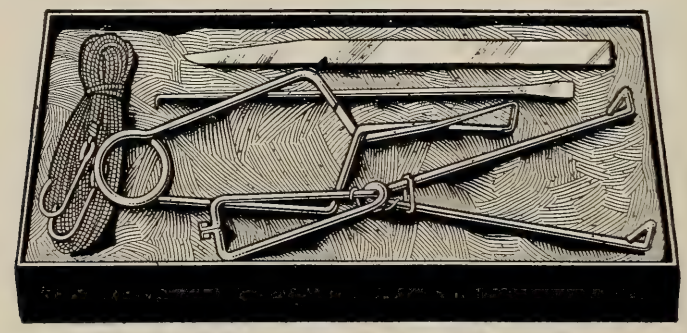


spreader that we send with this set is an extra good spring spreader. Excepting the Humane Spreader it is the best spreader that we have seen. We guarantee you cannot equal it anywhere else for the price.

The No. 8 Capon Set, price, postpaid ----------$2.50

GEORGE BEUOY AUTOMATIC SAFE CAPON SET NO. 10

This set is put up in a neat box, packed in cotton and contains the Automatic Remover as illustrated on page 40, and the Humane Spreader as shown on page 41, the new design of operating knife made from imported Swedish band saw steel,



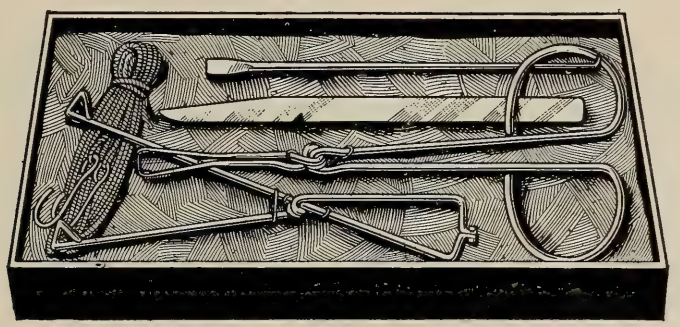
the combination hook and probe, together with the necessary hooks and cords for fastening the bird. These tools are the very best workmanship and are made from Bessemer steel and imported German spring steel. They cost a little more, but are worth it. Sent postpaid with full and complete instructions.

Price, via parcels post, prepaid ----------$3.50

A $5.00 SET OF CAPON TOOLS WORTH THE MONEY

No. 11, New Model.

This set will please the most exacting. It contains the New Model Remover, illustrated on page 43; also the Humane Spreader shown on page 41. The new design, thin bladed knife, seven inches long. The combination hook and probe,



togther with the necessary cords and attachments for securing the bird. Finished like all of our tools in the very best nickel plate and polished. Together with full and complete instructions, fully illustrated, packed in cotton in neat box and sent via parcels post, prepaid ----------$5.00

No. 9, New Model.

This set is the same as No. 11, except that it has the common coil spring spreader instead of the Humane Spreader.

Price, via parcels post, prepaid ----------$4.00

We recommend the George Beucy No. 10 Caponizing sets for the use of most people. It is the set that most poultrymen who know buy. It gives great satisfaction.

PROFESSONALS AND VETERINARIANS COMBINATION CAPONIZING SETS

No. 15 Sets

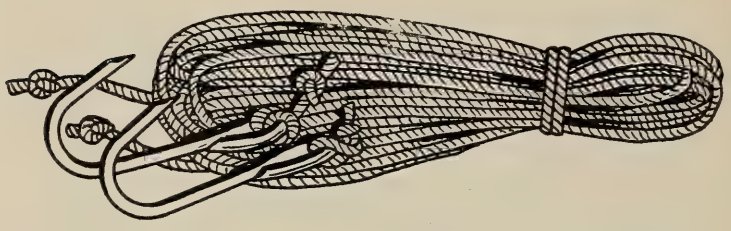
This set of tools is intended to meet the demand and requirements of those that intend to make a business of caponizing and for those that wish to have a set of tools that leaves nothing to be desired. The instruments that go into this set are the same high grade tools that are put into our other sets. It sells for more money on account that it contains more instruments than are in any one of the other sets. In this set we are putting one instrument of all our different makes as follows: The Automatic Remover, the New Model Remover, the Humane Spreader, the common coil spring Spreader, one Operating Knife, a set of hooks and cords for fastening the bird, the Combination Probe and Hook, together with one copy of "What's a Capon and Why?" All packed in cotton in a neat box and sent postpaid.

Price, via parcels post, prepaid ----------$7.50

Instructions for sending money and address on page 47.

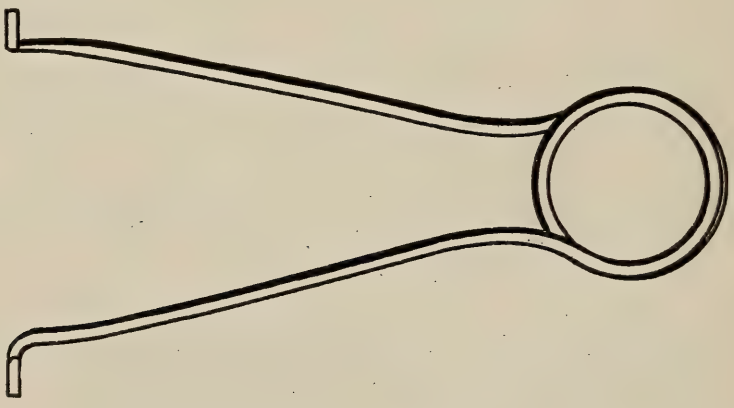
Geo. Beuoy Capon Tools

Fifty Years in Advance



No. 1. Hooks and cords for fastening the fowl during the operation. The hooks are for fastening the cords about the fowls legs and wings and saves tieing a knot each time.
Price, postpaid **15c**

No. 2. Operating knife for separating the ribs and removing the testicles Also an excellent knife for killing all kinds of poultry for market. Made from the best grade of imported Swedish band saw steel, will hold a razor edge. Finished in best grade of nickel.
Price, postpaid **25c**



No. 3. Common Spring Spreader. Made from the best grade of spring steel. Adjusted to spread birds of one pound and half to two pounds in weight. Can be regulated as to strength by bending the arms of the spring to suit. Finished in polished nickle.
Price, postpaid **25c**

No. 4. Combined Hook and Probe. The sharp hook end for making the opening in the tissue covering the intestines so that the testicles may be plainly seen. The flat probe end for pushing the intestines back in case it is necessary, so as to have a clear view of the work to be done. This is a mighty handy instrument to use in dressing any kind of a wound. Cotton may be wrapped about the hook end for wiping up blood or for cleaning an old sore. Farmers will find this instrument especially useful in removing screw worms from barb wire cuts. Made from the best grade of open hearth steel, heavily plated and polished.
Price, postpaid **25c**

Remember---These Tools Are Sold Subject to Your Approval

Tested—Guaranteed

Order a set or a single instrument. When it comes, look it over and try it out. Then if it is not up to your expectations in every way return it to us within a reasonable time and we will refund your money or if you prefer send 10 cents in stamps and we will send them C. O. D. via parcels post and you can just pay the mail carrier for them.

Please do not send personal checks. We have to pay exchange on them.

Remit by Bank Draft, Postoffice Money Order or Express Order. We have one of the largest Poultry Farms in the country—160 acres devoted to the raising of chickens for profit exclusively. We will take pleasure in answering any or all questions that you may care to ask. More than that, they will be answered by a man who knows what he is talking about, a man who is making good raising chickens. Address and make all moneys payable to

GEORGE BEUOY, Cedar Vale, Kan.

SODIUM SULPHITE THE $400 POULTRY REMEDY

I have a POULTRY REMEDY that I want you to know about; it has done me a lot of good and if I did not know about this preventive and cure I would quit the poultry business at once. It is not a patented article and can be had in bulk at any drug store for a few cents a pound and is the only drug that I know of that has any noticeable effect on poultry.

I am just back from a lecture trip with the Kansas City Southern Railroad company. Going as poultry lecturer on their Better Farming Train, Kansas City to the Gulf and giving twenty-six lectures at that many different towns on the trip. A few months ago I was on a lecture trip with the Missouri State Poultry Board and gave lectures and demonstrations at many points in Missouri. The past winter I have judged and lectured at some twenty towns in Kansas and Oklahoma, including the Kansas State Agriculture College and the big Industrial Normal School at Pittsburg, Kan. There have been large and interested crowds at all of these meetings. I think I have lectured and demonstrated the art of Caponizing to at least two hundred thousand (200,000) people in the last year and in every place the first question usually asked is, "What Is Good For Roupe." Personally I spent over $400.00 for drugs before I found a drug that had any noticeable effect on roupy birds.

SODIUM SULPHITE or as it is commonly called SULPHITE OF SODA. As a preventive use a tablespoon to a gallon of drinking water. Keep this where the birds will have to drink it. If they are real sick use a heaping tablespoon to the gallon of drinking water. This is a blood remedy and is effective for any trouble where there is a secretion of pus. Therefor it is a sure cure for chickenpox, sore head, the so-called cholera and roup. It is a splendid bowel remedy and it is good for the dreaded White Diarrhoea in little chicks. For little new hatched chicks it is given in the water and in the same proportions as to the larger ones.

We have from five hundred to fifteen hundred chickens all the time. It is now six years since we began to use this simple remedy and we have not lost a fowl from a disease since we learned how to give it.

In connection with this remedy it will be necessary to clean up and to use a disinfectant in and around the roosting and feeding quarters. For this purpose use lime and use it liberally. Get a barrel of lime and slack it; to each barrel of lime use a gallon of crude carbolic acid. Mix the acid in the slacked lime while it is in doughy state and then add water to make a good whitewash and put it on liberally inside the house, outside and all over and around. Soak the ground with this mixture. This mixture will also rid the hen house of Mites, Bedbugs, Ticks, Lice and all Vermin and will be a great aid in getting rid of any disease.

GEORGE BEUOY.

NOTICE TO POULTRYMEN!

If you are in the market for a catalog, business cards, stationery, in fact for printing of any kind, look over this book, and if it is done according to your idea of good printing, just write to

The County Liner

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